

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & North Africa*

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

VOP Quotes At-Tarazi on Talks With Andrew Young	A 1
AN-NAHAR Interview	A 1
VOP Comment	A 2
Joint Statement Issued on Mayzar Visit to Bulgaria [cross-reference]	A 2
PLO Pays \$25 Million to Steadfastness Fund [VOP]	A 2
PNC Speaker al-Fahum Returns to Damascus From Amman [VOP]	A 2
West Bank Mayors Willing To Meet Officials in Washington [London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 15 Aug]	A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

UN Ambassador on Arab Resolution on Palestine [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 12 Aug]	C 1
AL-ANBA' Deplores Furor Created by Young's Resignation	C 1
Minister Issues Statement on Recognition of Nicaragua	C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ 'Astonished' at Carter Statement on Palestinians	C 2
--	-----

UAE

Minister of State To Head Delegation to Nonaligned Meetings	C 2
---	-----

YAR

Premier al-Ghani Receives DPRK Vice Foreign Minister	C 3
Makki Meets Envoy	C 3

EGYPT

President as-Sadat Approves Formation of Press Committee	D 1
Preparatory Meeting Held for Upcoming Autonomy Talks	D 1
AL-AHRAM: Israel Cannot Ask for Camp David Amendment	D 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments on Robert Strauss' New Task	D 2
Ghali To Head Delegation to Nonaligned Meetings in Havana	D 3
Minister of State Ghali Leaves for India, Makes Statement	D 3

IRAQ

President Commutes Sentences Confiscating Property	E 1
Kurdistan Party Voices Support for Ba'th Party	E 1
Envoy to Maghreb States Returns to Baghdad 16 Aug	E 1

JORDAN

AD-DUSTUR Comments on Reaction to Young-At-Tarazi Meeting F 1
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Bulgaria F 1

LEBANON

VOL Reports Heavy Exchange of Fire in Beirut [VOL] G 1
Army Enters Commercial Area [VOL] G 1
Army Unit at Port Reinforced G 1
Army Takes Up Positions G 2
Israel Continues To Shell Tyre; Planes Fly Over G 2
UNIFIL Command Issues Statement on Ambush in South G 2

SYRIA

Romanian President Ceausescu Visits Baniyas, Latakia H 1
Baniyas Refinery Inauguration H 1
Al-Asad Speech H 1
Oil Minister's Speech H 3
Al-Asad, Ceausescu Visit Latakia H 4
London Paper Reports Changes in Intelligence, Security H 4
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 15 Aug]
Army Unit Carries Out Tactical Exercise 15 Aug H 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

U.S. Representative Solarz Meets Bendjedid I 1
EL MOUDJAHID 'on Mauritanian-Algerian-Moroccan Relations I 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Receives POLISARIO, SDAR Leaders I 2
Talks With Central African Empire Begin 15 Aug I 2

MAURITANIA

AFP Reports Troops Withdrawing from Tiris el Gharbia I 2
Foreign Minister Abdallah Returns from Rabat I 3
Algerian Envoy Leaves After Talks With Heydalla I 3

MOROCCO

Hassan Holds Working Session at Royal Palace 14 Aug I 3
Bouabid: Armed Forces Ready To Repel Any Attack I 4
Iraqi Envoy, Mauritanian Foreign Minister Depart I 4
AOSARIO Protests Signing of Algeria-Mauritania Deal I 5
LE FIGARO Weighs Military Lineup in Sahara Tussle I 5
[Paris LE FIGARO 14 Aug]
Ministry Issues Communique on Bir Enzaran Casualties I 7
Energy Minister Holds Talks With Soviet Ambassador I 7

TUNISIA

LE MONDE Reports Start of ASH-SHA'B Trial [14 Aug] I 8

WESTERN SAHARA

Commentary on 'Dangerous Step' in Western Sahara I 9
'Maghreb of Peoples' Program Comments on Moroccan Moves I 10

ISRAEL

MA'ARIV Reports Reaction to Andrew Young Affair [15 Aug] N 1
16 Aug Press on Resignation N 1
Knesset Members on Plans To Attend Palestinian Conference N 2
Party Reaction I 3
DER SPIEGEL Interviews Arens on FRG Relations, Mideast [13 Aug] N 4
More on IDF Raid into Southern Lebanon N 10
[MA'ARIV 15 Aug]

IRAN

AFP: Kurds, Khomeyni Supporters Fighting Near Iraqi Border R 1
Situation Returns to 'Normal' R 1
Khomeyni Meets With Syria's Khaddam, Calls for Muslim Unity R 1
Foreign Ministers Comment R 2
Tabataba'i Interviewed on Talks R 3
Bazargan, Khaddam Speeches R 5
Shari'atmadari: Government Has No Right To Legislate R 7
[ETTELA'AT 12 Aug]
LATE REPORT: Khomeyni Jerusalem Day Message R 9

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Muslim Rebel Leader Claims Forces 18 Miles From Kabul S 1
Rally in Badakhshan Supports Sawr Revolution S 1
Declaration of Ulama Supports Sawr Revolution S 2
Writers Praise Revolutionary Path of Taraki S 3
More on Amin Address to Students Leaving for USSR S 3
Taraki Receives New FRG Envoy's Credentials 15 Aug S 5
Amin Receives Soviet Economic Official 15 Aug S 5

INDIA

Vajpayee Calls Singh Speech Politically Motivated S 5
Further Details S 5
CPI Support for Singh Government Conditional [PATRIOT 10 Aug] S 6
Defense Minister Addresses Armed Forces on Independence Day S 7
Ten Injured As Rival Muslim Groups Clash in Northern India S 7

SRI LANKA

President Sets Up Commission To Advise on Decentralization S 8

VOP QUOTES AT-TARAZI ON TALKS WITH ANDREW YOUNG

JN151906 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] • UN delegate Zuhdi at-Tarazi has said that Andrew Young; U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, has repeatedly refused to discuss the Palestine question with PLO representatives.

Commenting on reports that he and Young met under the patronage of Kuwaiti UN Delegate 'Abdallah Al-Bisharah, At-Tarazi said that he and Young talked during a reception at the Kuwaiti delegate's residence in Manhattan a few weeks ago. At-Tarazi emphasized that during the talks he tried to touch on the essence of the Palestine question but Andrew Young insisted on not discussing this issue.

In a statement to a REUTER correspondent, At-Tarazi said he had exchanged pleasantries with Andrew Young and nothing else. At-Tarazi added that other meetings have occurred frequently during similar receptions but things have always been the same.

Asked whether the PLO would call for an urgent session of the UN General Assembly in September if the Security Council failed to support the Palestinians right to establish their state, At-Tarazi said that this would be relevant if the UN Security Council reached [(word indistinct)]. It will be recalled that the UN Security Council is expected to resume the debate on the Palestinian issue on the 23d of this month.

Asked whether leader Abu 'Ammar would come to New York to attend the Security Council debate, At-Tarazi said he contacted the PLO's head office in Beirut and that he got the impression that Abu 'Ammar does not plan to come to New York.

AN-NAHAR Interview

NC151215 Paris AFP in English 1137 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Aug. 15, (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative Zuhdi at-Tarazi said today that his recent talks with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young did not centre on "the root of the problem".

In a telephone interview by the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR, the PLO's U.N. observer said moves to have the Security Council recognize Palestinian rights posed the real issue. But he said that during his July 26 meeting with Mr. Young, lasting 15 to 30 minutes, "the basis of the problem was not examined".

Mr. at-Tarazi added: "I was surprised by reports about this affair. They are founded on erroneous grounds. A climate of false information exists to avoid treating the root of the problem, which is recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people".

(Mr. Young, current chairman of the Security Council, said today of his meeting with Mr. at-Tarazi: "I made no attempt to negotiate any arrangements or any language or any resolutions with him".)

The PLO representative told the Lebanese paper: "I would have liked the United States to take the initiative to enter directly into contact with the PLO, notably about the problem of the Palestinian people which constitutes the essence of the Middle East conflict".

VOP Comment

JN160655 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 Aug 79 JN

[Text] A responsible source in the Palestinian revolution has stated that the PLO appreciates Andrew Young's principled and courageous stand on the Palestinian people's just cause, a stand for which he paid the price, as a result of the pressures and dishonest methods exercised against those who voice independent and objective opinions on the Palestinian people's cause.

The act of forcing Andrew Young to resign from his post involves the most despicable manifestations of intellectual intimidation and racial persecution against men of principles and honest stands.

The PLO urges all honest people in the United States and the world, particularly the U.S. black minority, to watch how democracy and honest stands in the United States are being sacrificed because of pressures and blackmail.

We hope the time will come soon when the U.S. citizen will awaken and realize this bitter fact.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON MAYZAR VISIT TO BULGARIA

For a report on the joint statement issued on the 6 August conclusion of the visit to Bulgaria of PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar carried by the Voice of Palestine, see the Bulgaria Section of the 15 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

PLO PAYS \$25 MILLION TO STEADFASTNESS FUND

JN160739 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] An official source in Amman said yesterday that the PLO Executive Committee recently paid \$25 million to the Jordanian-Palestinian joint fund for supporting the steadfastness of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

The source explained that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee, which met in Amman last week, decided to give several million dollars in financial assistance to various social and vocational organizations and schools in the occupied Arab territories and to the Jerusalem electricity company.

PNC SPEAKER AL-FAHUM RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM AMMAN

JN151559 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Palestine National Council [PNC] Speaker Khalid al-Fahum returned to Damascus from Amman today at the end of a 48-hour visit to Jordan. While in Amman, Al-Fahum held talks with PNC members residing in Jordan and briefed them on recent developments in the Palestinian arena.

WEST BANK MAYORS WILLING TO MEET OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

LD160713 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch]

[Excerpt] London--U.S. sources asserted yesterday that President Jimmy Carter has decided to send an official envoy on his own behalf to attend the conference on the Palestinian people's human rights to be held in Washington next month. The conference is to be attended by three leading mayors of the occupied West Bank.

Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in a telephone interview yesterday that the West Bank mayors have several contacts with the American Consulate in Jerusalem.

Al-Qawasimah expressed his readiness to hold meetings with U.S. officials during his visit to Washington to attend the conference on the Palestinian people's human rights, but affirmed his refusal to discuss the question of self-rule or the Camp David agreements with them. He said he is prepared to meet with any person willing to discuss with the Palestinians the question of their legitimate rights. He said that in fact he has explained and continues to explain the entire Palestinian stand, which is based on the Palestinians' right to determine their future and to establish a state of their own under the PLO's leadership.

In his statement Al-Qawasimah asserted that he speaks not only on his own behalf but also on behalf of the rest of the mayors who have received invitations to visit Washington. These are Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf and Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah.

The newspaper AL-QUDS, which is published in the occupied Arab territories, attacked the mayors who will visit Washington in order to hold contacts with U.S. officials. It said that these officials, who refused to meet with any U.S. official visiting the West Bank or Israel, are now anxious to meet with such officials in Washington, as if meeting those officials in Washington is a patriotic action while meeting them on the West Bank is an act of treachery.

Commenting on this accusation, Al-Qawasimah said: "Our stand has not changed. Our meeting with U.S. officials does not mean that we have abandoned our national principles and demand for our legitimate rights."

KUWAIT

UN AMBASSADOR ON ARAB RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE

LD151335 Kuwait AR-RAY'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 12 Aug 79 p 3 LD

['Abdallah al-Qaq report]

[Excerpts] 'Abdallah Bisharah, head of the Kuwaiti permanent UN delegation, has said that he does not expect the draft resolution that will be submitted to the Security Council for solving the Palestinian problem to be approved because of the U.S. intention to use the veto against it. He said that Arab delegations, including the Palestinian delegation, have exerted great efforts in preparing the Arab draft resolution so that it will be discussed at the Security Council.

In a statement to AR-RAY'Y AL-'AMM, he said that he has discussed with his highness the ruler, the prime minister, the finance minister and the Foreign Minister all international developments and current contacts at the United Nations as well as the attitudes of the major powers.

He said that he will attend the cabinet meeting tonight in order to report on the contacts and the role that Kuwait has been playing together with the sisterly and friendly states in order to convey the Arab viewpoint to the Security Council member states.

Bisharah added that amending Resolution 242 would be in the interest of the Palestinians and that maximum efforts must be made to convince the major powers, particularly the United States, not to use the veto. He said he will go to New York tonight to continue his consultations with the various delegations, particularly the U.S. delegation in order to discuss the Security Council meeting to be held on 23 August.

Asked about the point of shifting the debate from the Security Council to the General Assembly, Bishara replied: There are hundreds of General Assembly resolutions on Palestine and other problems. What have those resolutions achieved? We want to obtain a Security Council resolution so that it will be more effective and can be implemented.

Replying to another question regarding developments of the Palestinian problem at the United Nations, he said: The Palestinian problem is the center of great interest in international circles, but the Palestinian organization must unite and adopt a unified view. Diverse views will not serve the national cause we are trying to serve and which we are seeking to put strongly, free of loopholes, to the international circles.

AL-ANBA' DEPLORES FUROR CREATED BY YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

LD160906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Press review on Young's resignation]

[Text] Kuwait--In its editorial, AL-ANBA' commented on America's sharp reaction to the meeting of the U.S. delegate to the United Nations with the Palestine Liberation Organization's representative and said: "Thus Young's meeting with At-Tarazi becomes a crime that deserves all these statements, while (?the aggression on Palestine and the massacring of Palestinians is not considered a crime to be condemned).

The paper addressed an appeal to the Americans and said: "By God, if I were American I would have been embarrassed by such humiliation, which is being poured over the head of every American in the United States from the smallest, proud negro to the king of the White House".

MINISTER ISSUES STATEMENT ON RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUA

LD151406 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1305 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today recognized the Sandinista revolutionary authority regime in Nicaragua.

Jasim al-Marzuq, minister of education and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, following a special meeting held by the Cabinet under the chairmanship of Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, stated that the Cabinet has decided to approve recognition after examining a memorandum from the Foreign Ministry regarding the formation of the new government in Nicaragua and the desire of that government to establish relations of cordiality and cooperation with the Arab countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ 'ASTONISHED' AT CARTER STATEMENT ON PALESTINIANS

LD150904 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Press review in 'UKAZ on Carter statements on Palestinians]

[Text] [dateline indistinct] 'UKAZ expresses its astonishment at the recent statements by U.S. President Jimmy Carter about the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It says that the astonishing thing here is this contradiction in the American position on the issue and the situation in the Middle East.

The paper goes on to say: The American administration has been making efforts to attract the Arab forces to support its efforts in the region, basing them on the fact that in the end the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people will be established. However, this sudden shift in the course of American policy has increased the caution of the Arab nation toward any change that is feeble and not in accordance with Arab convictions regarding the comprehensiveness of the peace and the efforts to create a Palestinian state.

'UKAZ points out that international political quarters are now tending to tip the scale in favor of the Arab stance regarding its concept of comprehensive peace and stability in the Middle East.

UAE

MINISTER OF STATE TO HEAD DELEGATION TO NONALIGNED MEETINGS

JN151617 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 15 August--A UAE delegation has been formed to attend the nonaligned ministerial meetings to be held in Havana 1-3 September.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah will head the delegation that will comprise Dr 'Ali Humaydan, the UAE permanent representative to the United Nations in New York; Nasir al-'Abbudi, minister plenipotentiary in the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad 'Ali at-Tajir, adviser to the UAE permanent delegation in New York; 'Abd ar-Rida 'Abdallah, Foreign Ministry economic department deputy director; 'Ali Mubarak al-Mansuri, director of the foreign minister's office; and Yunis Muhammad Nur, second secretary in the Foreign Ministry.

The meeting to be held on 28 August in Havana will be held at the levels of ambassadors and delegates. Dr 'Ali Humaydan will represent the UAE to pave the way for the foreign ministers meetings.

YAR

PREMIER AL-GHANI RECEIVES DPRK VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

JN152028 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani today received DPRK Vice Foreign Minister (Kyong), who is currently visiting the YAR. The discussion during the meeting covered a number of topics relating to bilateral relations and ways to bolster them in the interests of the common objectives of the two countries.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Haydar and the DPRK ambassador in San'a'.

Makki Meets Envoy

JN152029 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for state affairs and foreign minister, this morning received DPRK Vice Foreign Minister (Kyong). They discussed relations between the two friendly countries and ways to strengthen them.

The YAR side, headed by Foreign Under Secretary Ahmad Haydar, and the DPRK side, headed by (Kyong), held their final meeting this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry. The two sides agreed on a number of issues serving the cause of the nonaligned states. Nonalignment is one of the principles upheld by the YAR in accordance with the objectives of the 26 September revolution and the directives of the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

The DPRK side expressed its profound thanks for the warm reception accorded it. It also praised the YAR's stands on a number of world issues.

The Yemeni side thanked the DPRK Government and people for their firm and excellent stands on Arab issues, especially the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's right to return to their homeland.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT APPROVES FORMATION OF PRESS COMMITTEE

NC151640 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Minister of State for the Presidency Mansur Hasan has announced that as a result of the dialog between the president and newsmen and information officials, the president has approved the formation of a journalists' committee to study the structure of the press estate, the constitutional amendments and the plans and opinions submitted in this regard.

The committee will prepare the draft laws it deems appropriate for this organization. The committee's conclusions will be submitted to all journalists for their opinion. These conclusions will also be submitted to the public at special meetings to be organized by the People's Assembly culture and information committee before submitting the final draft laws to the People's Assembly at its next session.

In implementation of President as-Sadat's call on all sectors of the people to participate in the study and development of services to the society, it has been observed that the composition of the committee should represent all national and party press establishments and all places of work in the press field and that it should also include some professors of journalism and experts in the finance and administrative areas of the press establishments.

It has been decided that the committee for studying the codification of the press estate should be composed of the following journalists: Press doyen 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, Anis Mansur of OCTOBER Magazine, Hafiz Mahmud of AL-JUMHURIYAH, Muhammad 'Abd al-Jawad of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY, Safwat ash-Sharif of the information authority, Sabri Abu al-Majd of Al-Hilal publishing house, Makram Muhammad Ahmad of AL-AHRAM, Jalal 'Isa of AL-AKHBAR, member of the press syndicate Mahmud al-Maraghi of ROSE AL-YUSUF, member of the press syndicate Mahmud Basyumi of AT-TA'AWUN, Hamid Zaydan of ASH-SHA'B, Muhammad al-Ghalban of AL-AHRAM and Muhammad 'Ali al-Fiqhi, chairman of the workers federation.

The committee also includes the following professors of journalism and press history: Journalism professor at the American University Dr Ahmad as-Sawi, and journalism professor and history committee member Dr Muhammad Labib Abu al-Layl.

The committee further includes the following jurists: Dr Kamil Layla, Dr Ibrahim Salih and Ahmad Yahya. It also includes the following experts on organization, management and financial and commercial affairs: Al-Ma'arif publishing house adviser Fu'ad Ibrahim, Chairman of the National Committee for Distribution Dr Husayn al-Ghamri, Director of AL-AWRAM advertising agency 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Bari, Director of Advertising at the Al-Hilal publishing house Sayyid Fu'ad.

PREPARATORY MEETING HELD FOR UPCOMING AUTONOMY TALKS

NC151626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1534 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 August--The members of the Egyptian side to the two subcommittees of the autonomy negotiations held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. This meeting was held within the framework of the preparations underway for the two committees' upcoming meetings. These meetings will begin in Alexandria next Sunday and will last 3 days.

V. 16 Aug 79

D 2

EGYPT

It is known that the Egyptian side to these two committees is headed by Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, director of the Foreign Ministry's Arab desk, and Ambassador Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq, director of the ministry's planning department.

The Israeli delegation to the talks is scheduled to arrive in Alexandria next Sunday.

AL-AHRAM: ISRAEL CANNOT ASK FOR CAMP DAVID AMENDMENT

NC160726 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0625 GMT 16 Aug 79 NC

[From press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM today cites a high-level official source in Egypt as having stated that Egypt's position on the amendment of Security Council Resolution 242 is clear and constant: Any resolution to be issued by the Security Council on the Palestinian issue will be a new one and not an amendment of Resolution 242. Therefore, Israel has no right to ask for the amending of the two Camp David agreements, which are based on Resolution 242, which actually exists.

AL-JUMHURIYAH COMMENTS ON ROBERT STRAUSS' NEW TASK

NC160915 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 16 Aug 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today AL-JUMHURIYAH comments on the new task for Robert Strauss, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy, as well as his attempt to open the road that Israel is blocking. The paper says: Cairo shows special interest in Strauss' task. President Carter's decision to recall Strauss from his vacation and expedite his departure to the area was the reason why Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil postponed his visit to Washington to meet with President Carter and learn the dimensions of the U.S. role.

The paper says that Egypt and the United States are two fundamental parties to the solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of the autonomy talks. It points out that there are other currents outside the Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli framework that Egypt blesses and supports and that seeks Security Council resolution supporting the Palestinians' rights.

The article also points out that Egypt wants to learn the reality of the U.S. stand, the extent to which the United States will go in supporting a new resolution and what points such a resolution will contain.

The article affirms that Egypt does not see any contradiction or competition between the efforts being exerted outside the framework of the autonomy talks and the talks themselves. On the contrary, Egypt considers that the issuance of a new resolution supporting self-determination would be the completion of the first step, which seeks autonomy for the Palestinians for a transitional period leading to self-determination. However, the aim of the Egyptian negotiator is to learn what new developments could occur in the situation outside the framework of the autonomy talks.

GHALI TO HEAD DELEGATION TO NONALINED MEETINGS IN HAVANA

NC151650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 15 August--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will head the Egyptian delegation to the preparatory meeting of the nonaligned conference, which will begin in Havana on 24 August. He will also attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference slated to begin on 28 August to prepare for the nonaligned summit conference, which will open in Havana on 4 September.

Dr Butrus Ghali will be accompanied by a delegation of senior Foreign Ministry officials, who are experts on the nonaligned movement. They include Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid; Foreign Ministry under secretary, Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil; director of the department of economy at the foreign ministry, Ambassador Wafiq Husni; director of the African department, Ahmad Sidqi; director of the department of organizations, Minister Plenipotentiary 'Amru Musa; and a number of Foreign Ministry specialists.

On his way to Havana, Dr Butrus Ghali will go to New York on 21 August where he will spend 2 days to hold important discussions at the United Nations on the Middle East and the nonaligned meetings. He might also attend the special session which the Security Council will hold on 23 August to discuss the amendment of Resolution 242.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI LEAVES FOR INDIA, MAKES STATEMENT

NC160718 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 16 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 August--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo this morning for India on a 4-day visit during which he will hold discussions with Indian officials within the framework of constant coordination and consultation between both countries.

Before leaving Cairo airport, Dr Butrus Ghali said that he would convey a written message from President Anwar as-Sadat to Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh. He will also have talks with Indian Government officials on consolidating bilateral relations and on coordinating the attempt to strengthen the nonaligned movement and confront the deviations facing it.

He said that Egypt would present a clear strategy for protecting and supporting the non-aligned movement and for promoting its ideological principles, which are based on peaceful coexistence among all states and the rejection of confrontations and coercion in international relations.

He added that similar messages would be sent to some friendly states that would outline Egyptian policy toward the movement and coordinate Egyptian efforts with these friendly countries for strengthening it.

PRESIDENT COMMUTES SENTENCES CONFISCATING PROPERTY

JN151307 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 August--It has been decided here, out of humanitarian reasons, to commute the sentence confiscating the movable property issued by the special court against the 42 criminals who plotted against the party and revolution.

INA has learned that President Saddam Husayn issued a decision today returning the families of the criminals whose movable and immovable property was confiscated to their homes temporarily until the state builds new houses for them to be relocated in permanently. Furthermore, houses will be allocated to the families who do not own a house.

An Iraqi official said that the decision was made out of humanitarian motives expressing the noble values of the 17 July revolution. He added that the decision placed the humanitarian factor above the decisions of the special court.

KURDISTANI PARTY VOICES SUPPORT FOR BA'ATH PARTY

JN151731 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1712 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 August--The Kurdistan Revolutionary Party has affirmed the cohesion of the national and patriotic forces under the leadership of the Ba'ath Party to build a prosperous Iraq and confront the imperialist and Zionist machinations in the region.

In a statement issued today marking the 33d anniversary of the establishment of the Ba'ath party, the Kurdistan Revolutionary Party said: Under the canopy of the 17 July revolution, our Kurdish people have scored huge development and nationalist gains.

The party affirmed the Kurdish masses' determination to effectively contribute to the various political, economic and social activities alongside the forces of the people that make up the Progressive National Front.

ENVOY TO MAGHREB STATES RETURNS TO BAGHDAD 16 AUG

JN160748 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 16 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 16 August--'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, RCC member, minister of local government and President Saddam Husayn's private envoy to the Arab Maghreb states, returned here this morning.

Upon arrival, Amin said that he delivered letters from President Saddam Husayn to his brother presidents and kings of Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania, dealing with bilateral relations and national issues of joint interest.

Amin added that they all praised Iraq's leading role in all Arab issues and the wisdom and ability shown by President Saddam Husayn, after being handed the banner of leadership by father leader Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr for the good of Iraq, the Arab nation and its fateful issues.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON REACTION TO YOUNG-AT-TARAZI MEETING

JN160905 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Aug 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Discussing the tension in Israeli-U.S. relations, AD-DUSTUR says: At a time when the Israeli propaganda organs are claiming that Israeli-U.S. relations are undergoing increasing tension, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance summoned the American UN delegate and admonished him for meeting with the PLO's UN observer at the Kuwaiti delegate's residence 3 weeks ago.

The Zionist lobby in the United States and abroad then proceeded to make a strategic issue of the meeting in order to widen the breach between Washington and Tel Aviv for an obvious reason: To extort the U.S. administration, which is at its lowest ebb and is in dire need of the Zionist lobby's support if it is to peddle the SALT II treaty, Carter's energy program and, last but not least, its bid in the U.S. presidential elections.

Begin's government dispatched Yigael Yadin to the United States yesterday on a 10-day visit, which will be concluded after the UN Security Council convenes to discuss the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

AD-DUSTUR adds: If Yadin believes that Young's meeting with the PLO observer represents a complete turning point from the previous U.S. political line, as well as a violation of the separate treaty and an impairment of part of this treaty, then a move by Washington to the point of recognizing the Palestinian side--which Israel considers nonexistent--as a main partner in any pending settlement to the Middle East conflict, would prove detrimental to Israel's expansionist, aggressive ambitions in the Arab world.

In order to avoid being carried away by a current of unjustifiable optimism, we can say that the Israeli storm against President Carter's administration has calculated aspects and effects, for Israel is even more aware than the Arabs that on its own, the United States has no means by which to solve the Middle East conflict.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA--Amman, 15 August--A Jordanian agricultural delegation headed by Agriculture Ministry Under Secretary Dr Hasan Gharayibah returned to Amman today from Bulgaria, where it was briefed on the most modern scientific methods used in the manufacture of tomato paste and in food processing. The delegation and senior Bulgarian officials discussed the best means of applying the bilateral protocol concluded in Amman in July. The head of the delegation expressed Bulgaria's readiness to train a number of Jordanian agricultural technicians. [Amman JNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN]

VOL REPORTS HEAVY EXCHANGE OF FIRE IN BEIRUT

NC151830 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] The exchange of fire intensified this afternoon in the heart of the capital and along the axes of As-Sayfi, Pigalle, Empire and Ad-Dabbas. The Palestinians, Syrians and their allies, who have taken up positions in Al-'Utaylah, Al-'Azariyah, Al-Batun and other buildings west of Al-Burj, are directing their rockets to the residential areas in Al-'Jummayzah. The inhabitants spent last night and today in shelters because of their fear of the medium gun shells and bombs of various sizes.

Clashes are taking place in the commercial area, where fire from antiarmor, DSHK and RPG weapons is being exchanged. The port area is being subjected to intermittent gunfire.

Army Enters Commercial Area

NC151740 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Two companies of the Lebanese Army entered the commercial area in the heart of Beirut about 40 minutes ago. The two companies took up positions along Al-Huwayya-Khan Anton Bay-al-Bahri street downwards and Bab Idris upwards. The deployment operations are continuing. An Army group advanced in the direction of Fattal building. It is not yet known how far the army forces will go in taking up new positions.

The army forces entered the area following 'Ayn al-Murayshah-Hilton Hotel road. This step came in the wake of the meeting at B'abda palace by the president, the prime minister and Army Commander Victor Khuri at noon today. The meeting was followed by intensive contacts with party and political leaders.

Army Unit at Port Reinforced

NC151835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] The army force in the port was reinforced and beefed up this evening, and from now until 0600 tomorrow the army will be taking up positions at the port to assume responsibility for maintaining security in this important and vital facility. A military source stated this evening that the Lebanese Army unit in the port area has not withdrawn and is maintaining the positions assigned to it.

The source said: During the past 24 hours clashes took place between the army unit stationed inside the port area and armed men belonging to parties during which light and medium weapons were used. A number of people were killed and wounded on both sides as a result of these clashes. Staff Sgt Ni'mat Qabalan was killed and 20 Lt 'Abbas Hazimah, Staff Sgt 'Ali 'Aqil, Staff Sgt Khalil Nimr, Private Ilyas Jirjis; and Private Ilyas Khayrallah were wounded.

As a result of intensive contacts, the containment of these clashes were guaranteed in an effort to restore normal work at this vital facility.

Army Takes Up Positions

NC160642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 16 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The Lebanese Army unit that entered the port of Beirut last night took up its positions there to maintain law and order so that work could be resumed at this vital facility. The unit moved into the port at 1600 yesterday, supported by armored vehicles and personnel carriers, and took up its positions at 0400 today. The new army unit has taken up several positions at the port in addition to those held by the army unit already deployed there. The stationing of the army unit was preceded by the withdrawal of armed men. The army will prevent any illegal armed presence and will secure stability for the normal operation of the vital facility and prevent the outbreak of new tension.

ISRAEL CONTINUES TO SHELL TYRE; PLANES FLY OVER

NC151315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Israel continued its shelling of Tyre this afternoon, with shells continuing to fall in the Al-Buss area. Two shells fell at the entrance to Tyre, and seven fell between the city's barracks and the Ash-Shawakir area.

Israeli planes broke the sound barrier several times while flying over Sidon and Tyre today.

UNIFIL COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON AMBUSH IN SOUTH

NC151346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Statement by UNIFIL Command in An-Naqurah--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] Five soldiers in a mobile patrol from UNIFIL's Nigerian contingent have been injured, one of them seriously. The incident took place on the night of 14 August, when armed elements ambushed them in the operations area of the UN force. The seriously injured soldier was moved to Rambam hospital in Haifa.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU VISITS BANIYAS, LATAKIA

Baniyas Refinery Inauguration

JN151857 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baniyas, 15 August--At noon today the Baniyas refinery was officially and popularly inaugurated in the presence of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu. The construction of this refinery was one of the fruits of Syrian-Romanian cooperation.

The two presidents' motorcade arrived at the refinery at noon today. The presidents and their wives were received with cheers of greeting and welcome from a large crowd of Baniyas people and the refinery workers.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu were received at the refinery entrance by Syrian Minister of Oil and Natural Resources 'Isa Darwish, the Romanian assistant minister of chemical industry, the director general of the refinery and senior Syrian and Romanian experts.

After the reception ceremony was over, the two presidents proceeded to the dais, where Presidents al-Asad and Ceausescu delivered speeches.

After the speeches, 'Isa Darwish presented token gifts to Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu. The two presidents then went to the place prepared for celebrating the beginning of refinery work. They cut a silk ribbon and pressed the button to start up the refinery electrical unit.

The two presidents and those accompanying them then inspected the refinery sections and listened to the engineers' explanation of the stages of work and the contents of each section.

Al-Asad Speech

JN151916 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text of "improvised" speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in the presence of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the inauguration ceremony of the Baniyas refinery on 15 August]

[Text] Baniyas, 15 August--Brothers and sons, President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of all of you I am glad to welcome our eminent guest President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and dear guest of Syria, who is now sharing with us the inauguration of this immense project which is the fruit of cooperation between Syria and Romania. Syrian and Romanian hands have contributed to the construction of this large project. These hands carried out part of the Syrian-Romanian cooperation which we began practically and seriously in 1974. This project comes as fruit of this cooperation. During our discussions yesterday we stressed the need to continue, follow up on and develop this cooperation, not only in the fields in which we have already cooperated but also in all the other fields in which we have not yet cooperated.

Brothers, I extend all thanks and greetings to everyone who contributed to planning or executing this large project. I extend thanks and greetings to the Romanian engineers, experts and workers who took part in carrying out this project. I also extend thanks and greetings to all the Syrian engineers, workers and administrators who exerted every effort to execute this project. In this regard, and I must thank President Ceausescu for his personal interest in this project. Also I thank Mrs Ceausescu, who shares with President Ceausescu all his efforts and work and who came here to share our celebration here today.

Brothers and sons, some of the happy moments--even the happiest moments--are those when man meets with his citizens, brothers and sons. These are the happy moments at which we meet today. Brothers, every project we construct and every friendship we establish stems from your desire and is based on and continues with your determination and will. Your strong arms and faithful hearts enable us to achieve and carry out the development process. This process should not stop. It must continue and increase and accelerate, for we have to make up for lost time. We have to make up for some of what we have lost--for some of the time that has not been exploited as it should have been. Some of this time was not planned for sound development. Perhaps we can say that it was not planned for development, and no development was carried out during it. The country's potentials were not placed in the service of its citizens. If there is justification for our delinquency in the past, there is no justification at all for being delinquent now or in the future. We have to make up for what we have lost and develop our country economically and socially so that we can take a better, more active part in the service of our pan-Arab and national causes and so that we can assume our humane duties in a better way.

Brothers and sons, your country is rich and has various potentials that have not yet been exploited in your service. However, what is important and essential and what we should always focus on is that you are the firm basis of these potentials. Development is brought about by you and for you.

Brothers and sons, development is a battle and you should be up to it. You have been worthy of every battle you have waged. You have succeeded and triumphed in every battle you have waged. Your enemies realize this and have tried to crush your determination and will in various ways. They have failed, searched for other means and failed again. They have toiled long and searched long until they found the scum of history to confront this flowing popular tide. They have used the scum of history to resist the huge, advancing current, the just current of the broad masses who are determined to bring about victory and a free and dignified life.

Brothers and sons, this backward and impotent group represents the ages of ignorance and backwardness and the early ages of mankind. The individual in our country and everywhere has toiled and bled to transcend these ages and move to better ones. This backward and impotent group is no more than the scum of history. The scum of history belongs only in the dustbin of history.

Those who think they can take us backward are stupid dreamers. If they had not been stupid dreamers they would not have put themselves at the service of their colonialist masters. They would have cut their old ties which date back scores of years. They would have tried to wash off some of the shame and disgrace from which they have been suffering over the years. They would have placed themselves and their potentials, if these exist, in the service of the homeland, the people and this religious and patriotic Arab nation.

Brothers and sons, I have been happy today to meet with the masses of our people in Tartus, Baniyas and all along the Tartus-Baniyas road. I am very happy to meet with you now. Whoever sees our masses as I did today and yesterday in Damascus, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Dayr az-Zawr, Jabal al-'Arab, Latakia, and in every town and village in this country; whoever sees and meets these masses and realizes the depths of their souls and senses the extent of their sincerity and determination, cannot doubt for an instant the possibility of scoring victory; rather the inevitability of scoring victory in the future--and in the near future, God willing.

Brothers and sons, I wish our enemies everywhere knew this fact about our country. The forces of backwardness and reaction have no place in our midst. The forces of backwardness and reaction are impotent in this country. Their role and effectiveness ended a long time ago.

Brothers and sons, when they made their visits and signed the separate peace treaty, they thought they could beleaguer this state and force you to capitulate, but they forgot or pretended to forget Arab history and the role played by Syria in Arab history. They forgot or pretended to forget this huge popular mass, this popular determination and utter rejection of every semblance of capitulation and weakness. They forgot or pretended to forget that history teaches morals, and history will tell that when some surrendered to the enemy and signed a separate peace treaty with him, Syria stood erect, expressing its rejection of defeatism, capitulation and the capitulatory treaty. Consequently, the capitulatory treaty and defeatism fell, while the will of dignity won. Syria was victorious. The Arabs were victorious. I call on them to recall history and some of its morals to assure them that these generations will be the best descendants of the best predecessors.

Brothers and sons, your enemies are aware of your determination and strong willpower. This is all the more reason why we have to expect from them more cunning infiltration and more creativity in their craftiness, treachery and plots. However, they must expect from us more determination, more solid, cohesive will and more reaffirmation of our intention to proceed with our stand, which rejects and is acting to abort these plots, as has occurred so far. Let them know that our faith in God and our people's cause has no limits, that the efforts we will exert for the victory of this cause also have no limits.

They must understand that throughout history, the peoples' will has been stronger than all plots and that if they try to apply more pressure and intimidation in the future as they have done so far, their attempts will meet with the same failure as they have met in past endeavors.

Brothers and sons, there is neither a power nor will higher than yours. Your vigilance will be your guarantee when all other guarantees have gone. Your steadfastness will be your beacon when all other beacons have gone. Let us advance toward our victory in every battle. May peace and God's mercy be with you.

Oil Minister's Speech

JN152036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baniyas--At noon today the Baniyas refinery was officially and popularly inaugurated in the presence of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu.

'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources, delivered a speech in which he talked about the oil and mineral wealth sector. He affirmed that oil production has noticeably increased since 1970 and pointed out that tests for oil are now being conducted over two-thirds of Syria, which leads to optimism regarding increased oil reserves.

Talking about the Baniyas refinery, Darwish said: It is a fruit of the corrective movement and of Syrian-Romanian friendship. It is also one of the biggest refineries in the Mediterranean area and it is highly flexible to all types of oil. He added that 4,000 Romanian workers and 2,000 Syrian workers took part in constructing it. In conclusion the minister extended greetings and appreciation to the workers, engineers and technicians who took part in accomplishing this immense project.

Al-Asad, Ceausescu Visit Latakia

JN151823 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Latakia, 15 August--Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu and their wives arrived at the guest palace in Latakia at 1430 today where Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife will spend the rest of the day.

LONDON PAPER REPORTS CHANGES IN INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY

LD151501 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Special ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch]

[Text] Damascus--Changes in the government administration seem to have begun in Damascus as a prelude to changes in senior posts in the state and the party.

Early this week Minister of Interior Brig Gen 'Adnan Dabbagh was relieved of his post as director of the National Security Bureau, which directly controls all the intelligence organs. He has been replaced by Ahmad Diyab, who previously was chairman of the committee investigating illicit profiteering.

The director of general intelligence, Brig Gen Nazih Zurayir, appointed successor to Brig Gen 'Ali al-Madani, who resigned his post for undisclosed reasons, has also been relieved of his post and appointed Syrian ambassador to Greece. Brigadier General Zurayir has been replaced by Brig Gen 'Ali 'Abd al-Karim, who was in charge of security in Aleppo district.

ARMY UNIT CARRIES OUT TACTICAL EXERCISE 15 AUG

JN151620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Upon the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander-in-chief of the army and the armed forces, one of our combat units today carried out a tactical exercise. The exercise was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander-in-chief and minister of defense. The exercise and the mock positions were as close as possible to the actual atmosphere of battle.

The general praised those who administered and carried out the exercise for the efforts they exerted to raise the standard of combat training. He gave orders to maintain combat preparedness in preparation for waging the battle of steadfastness and confrontation against the Zionist enemy.

ALGERIA

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ MEETS BENDJEDID

LD152302 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] President Chadli Bendjedid held talks in Algiers today on the Western Sahara issue with Stephen Solarz of the U.S. Congress.

"Immediately after the talks he had throughout the morning with a (?large) delegation from the Foreign Ministry at [name indistinct], Mr Solarz flew to Tindouf, where he was to meet with the Saharan refugees.

"The U.S. position in the Saharan affair was reaffirmed today. Washington remains in favor of a peaceful settlement of the Western Saharan conflict, acceptable both to the inhabitants of the territory and to the international community."

EL MOUDJAHID ON MAURITANIAN-ALGERIAN-MOROCCAN RELATIONS

LD151108 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 15 Aug (APS)--The national daily EL MOUDJAHID devotes its commentary today to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Algeria and Mauritania.

Under the title "Facing the Moroccan Challenge" the commentator calls before all events which led former President Ould Daddah to cut diplomatic relations with Algeria. He says that before the one-way decided rupture, Algero-Mauritanian relations were excellent.

"Maghreb peoples," EL MOUDJAHID says, "can but welcome such an event which foreshadows a more accentuated normalization." It points out that the process began when Mokhtar Ould Daddah was toppled (July 10, 1978).

"Conscious of their growing dependence on Morocco...the new Mauritanian [word indistinct] wanted to get rid of this trusteeship before launching the peace process with the Saharan people," the daily further adds.

The commentator then analyses the situation in northwest Africa namely after the Moroccan annexation of the Western Sahara part still under Mauritanian administration. "Through his bellicose attitude, Hassan II increases risks of aggravation and danger (of a further deterioration) in the region, (by invading Tiris el Gharbia) he aggressed the sovereignty of Mauritania which has not yet withdrawn from the territory."

The commentator qualifies the Moroccan initiative of "a true coup de force against Mauritanian administration and the international community." He concludes saying now the UN and OAU have to assume their responsibilities "because peace and security can endure no more the perpetual challenge of an expansionist monarchy."

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES POLISARIO, SDAR LEADERS

LD160618 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution had talks with brothers Mohamed Tabdul Aziz, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro [POLISARIO], and Mohamed Ould Lamine, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic prime minister, on recent developments in the Sahara following the signing of the peace treaty between Mauritania and the POLISARIO. This took place when the leader met the two Saharan leaders.

TALKS WITH CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE BEGIN 15 AUG

LD151426 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Talks between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Central African Empire opened this morning at the Communications and Maritime Transport Secretariat in Tripoli. They were attended by Eng Nuri al-Fayturi al-Madani, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport, and Jose K. Maythongol, minister of transport and commerce in the Central African Empire. They were attended also by the general secretary of the secretariat and the ambassador of the Central African Empire to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The talks deal with developing cooperation between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Central African Empire in the sphere of transport and communications. A technical committee in the sphere of civil aviation has been set up to work out the basis for cooperation in this sphere.

MAURITANIA

AFP REPORTS TROOPS WITHDRAWING FROM TIRIS EL GHARBIA

PA151612 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Aug 15 (AFP)--Mauritanian forces were today pulling out of the southern Western Sahara province of Tiris el Gharbia, following the weekend occupation by Moroccan troops, informed sources said here today.

The Mauritanian pullout was announced last Monday by Mauritanian Prime Minister Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, and a ruling Military Committee for National Salvation communique said Mauritania did not want to get involved in a new war so soon after getting out of another.

Mauritania had deployed about 400 troops in the Tiris el Gharbia chief town of Dakhla, compared with 2,000 Moroccan soldiers originally based there under a Nouakchott-Rabat defense pact. The Moroccan take-over of the province followed the Aug 5 peace treaty between Mauritania and the Western Sahara nationalist movement POLISARIO.

Meanwhile POLISARIO Secretary-General Mohamed Abdul Aziz and the prime minister of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, have arrived in Tripoli to discuss Saharan developments with Libyan leaders, the Libyan news agency JANA monitored in Paris reported today.

In Algiers, a delegation of U.S. senators led by African affairs sub-committee chairman Stephen J. Solarz [title as received] discussed the Saharan situation with Algerian officials.

In Rabat, the AL MITTAQ newspaper, quoting reports reaching it from Mauritania, alleged that Algeria had taken over large areas of the north of that country. The newspaper said the "mercenary" forces, with sophisticated weapons and armoured vehicles, included Algerian soldiers and were commanded by Algerian officers.

Large units had taken over the port and airport at Nouadhibou, the newspaper said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ABDALLAH RETURNS FROM RABAT

LD152156 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmedou Ould Abdallah returned home this morning from Rabat. He made a statement to the radio in which he explained that his visit to Morocco followed events in our region.

He said that he met his Moroccan counterpart, M'hamed Boucetta, and that he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II. He added that without doubt he had found complete understanding with Moroccan officials. He also added: It is possible to say that results of this brief visit were positive. He confirmed that results of this brief visit were positive. He confirmed that the relations of fraternity and neighborliness between the two countries will continue as in the past.

He said that he is taking this occasion to call on all Mauritians to understand that Mauritania, despite the present circumstances, should shoulder its full responsibility as a free, independent and sovereign state.

ALGERIAN ENVOY LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH HEYDALLA

LD151050 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nouakchott, 15 Aug (APS)--Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president and President Chadli's special envoy left Nouakchott this morning for Algiers.

Dr Ibrahimi was in Mauritania since yesterday when he handed over a message from President Chadli to Mauritanian leaders with whom he exchanged views over the situation in the area. He namely had talks with Mauritanian premier, Lieutenant-Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla.

MOROCCO

HASSAN HOLDS WORKING SESSION AT ROYAL PALACE 14 AUG

LD151526 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II presided over a working session at the Royal Palace last night which was attended by Maata Bouabid, prime minister and justice minister; Dey Ould Sidi Baba, speaker of the Chamber of Representatives; and Interior Minister Driss Basri. The session was devoted to studying the reconvening of the Chamber of Representatives in an emergency session for the purpose of amending the organizational law concerning the number of members of the chamber, whether directly or indirectly elected.

In this connection, his majesty the king gave instructions regarding the commencement of electing the representatives of Rio de Oro as soon as possible.

BOUABID: ARMED FORCES READY TO REPEL ANY ATTACK

ID152345 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Aug 79 ID

[Excerpts] The prime minister and justice minister, Maata Bouabid, made a statement to newsmen after the great national ceremony during which His Majesty King Hassan II accepted the allegiance of the inhabitants of the Wadi adh-Dhahab region. He stressed the spiritual and national importance of every meeting between the king and his loyal people.

Maata Bouabid added that renewing the allegiance of the tribes of Wadi adh-Dhahab to his majesty is a new aspect of national unity and affirms the Moroccan people's conviction in their right and the legitimacy of their demands.

On the situation in the southern regions, the prime minister said that Morocco is ready to repel any attack of whatever sort and from any quarter. He said that the Royal Armed Forces had foiled the plot of the mercenaries to reach the town of Dakhla when they opposed a column of armed mercenaries. The battle took place in Bir Enzaran. The prime minister said that the inhabitants of the town were not harmed and that the royal forces had taught the mercenaries a lesson and that their defeat will have serious consequences among those who manipulate them.

Concerning a question about the expected development of events, the prime minister affirmed that Morocco under the leadership of its king is following events and it always seeks peace and tranquility. It will also continue its cooperation with Mauritania because of the deep-rooted historical ties which bring the people of the two countries together. The prime minister affirmed that the Moroccan people under the leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, are on a continuous march in all fields so that Morocco remains the model country which believes in its right, is united behind its king and is proceeding on the road of development.

IRAQI ENVOY, MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPART

ID151150 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Aug 79 ID

[Text] 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and minister of local government, left Rabat in the early morning for Nouakchott.

Before his departure, the Iraqi envoy stated that he had been received by King Hassan to whom he conveyed a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. He added that he conveyed greetings from President Saddam Husayn to King Hassan and acquainted him with the phase through which Iraq is passing under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn following the latter's assumption of the presidency from Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

He also said that the king asked him to convey his greetings to his brother President Saddam Husayn and wished the Iraqi people prosperity and progress.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmedou Ould Abdallah left Rabat on the same aircraft for home.

AOSARIO PROTESTS SIGNING OF ALGERIA-MAURITANIA DEAL

ID151316 Rabat MAP in English 1228 GMT 15 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Rabat, Aug 15, (MAP)--The Association of the Natives of the Sahara Formerly Under Spanish Rule (AOSARIO) sent Tuesday cables to the United Nations secretary general, to the Arab League secretary general, and to the chairman of the commission of human rights.

The AOSARIO stated that "the attitude adopted by the Mauritanian leaders during the signing of the Algiers agreement, and the fact that the populations of Rio de Oro (oued Eddahab) and their future were the object of a political-economic bargaining, are in their form as well as in their substance a mere treason that deprives this country from the right to deal on behalf of the populations of the Moroccan-unified Sahara.

"The Mauritanian Government's surrender is in fact a historical event, which shows to the world that the course of history is irreversible, and will enable our populations to rejoin their families, their own people, and their own home from whom they were uprooted by colonialism.

"By answering the distressed appeal launched by the Oued Eddahab populations when they heard of the Algiers agreement, Morocco, under the aegis of HM King Hassan II, saved hundreds of our brothers from a collective massacre.

"To this effect, the AOSARIO warns the international public opinion of the Algerian-Libyan criminal manoeuvres."

IE FIGARO WEIGHS MILITARY LINEUP IN SAHARA TUSSE

ID151503 Paris IE FIGARO in French 14 Aug 79 pp 1, 4 ID

[Theirry Desjardins Rabat dispatch: "Ready for a War of Attrition"]

[Excerpt] Rabat--Colonel Dlimi, military aide to King Hassan of Morocco, told me: "According to our information, the POLISARIO has an army which consists of some 2,500 Saharans hailing from Moroccan regions and 2,000-2,500 men hailing from the Algerian, Mauritanian and Mali desert regions. All in all 5,000 men who are very good soldiers, very tough, very good shots, and know the terrain extremely well. These men now receive all the arms they need from the Soviets through either Algeria or Libya. For this kind of fighting, Soviet arms are better than Western arms. They are more rudimentary but more robust. Sam-7 missiles and Stalin Organs might have been made for such desert fighting. For instance, they have 2 km-2.5 km range light guns which outrange our guns and enable them to shell our positions, whereas we cannot retaliate since our guns do not carry so far."

What forces can Morocco muster against these 5,000 guerrillas? Since the beginning of the Sahara affair, the Rabat government has made a considerable effort with respect to its army. In 1975 it consisted of some 60,000 men, whereas now it has more than 100,000 and the defense budget has increased 40 times, amounting at present to FR4 billion per year. Needless to say, this effort has badly affected the country's ordinary life and, even though it has made possible a holy alliance around the throne, had made it imperative for the king to occasionally win a prestige victory.

Moroccan Effort

Most of that army's equipment is of American origin--M-16 rifles, 32 F-5 fighter-bombers, 12 C-130 Hercules transport aircraft, and some 50 m-48 tanks (improved patton tanks). However, there also is some Soviet equipment (Kalashnikovs, T-54 and T-55 tanks and even a few old MiG-15 and MiG-17 aircraft) and French materiel (24 F-1 Mirage aircraft, 22 Fouga Magister aircraft used for training helicopter crews, and some close-support tanks).

As far as equipment is concerned, the Moroccan Army is very "creditable," but it should be emphasized that while its manpower is more or less equal to that of the Algerian Army, it has only about one-half of the amount of equipment in both Washington and Paris (including Alpha-jets) but have not yet received it. They have apparently recently requested a prompter delivery of that materiel.

Be that as it may, in their war against the POLISARIO the Moroccans have found themselves in exactly the same (uncomfortable) situation as any colonial army has had to face when using conventional troops to hunt down rebel gangs which appear, strike and disappear wherever and whenever they please.

As we know, Moroccan soldiers, most of whom hail from the Rif Mountains, are very good, but they undoubtedly feel uncomfortable in the desert, which the Saharans know extremely well. In recent months, Rabat has been trying to adapt its army to new conditions. Furthermore, native troops are being recruited on a large scale from among local tribes, but this costs a great deal and has occasionally proved risky. Finally, more specialized equipment is being purchased. For instance, Rabat has recently purchased antipersonnel radar equipment (which makes it possible to detect an armed man up to 10 km away) and ordered very fast and, above all, highly maneuverable helicopters. However, no one has any illusions on that point--the war against the POLISARIO will go on for a long time.

The fact, what is now mainly on people's mind in Rabat is the possibility of a confrontation with Algeria. Routine security measures have been taken on the border, but there has been no panic. The Rabat authorities prefer to believe that Algiers will not suddenly embark on any adventure. Anyway, it has been observed that so far "the neighbors" have remained relatively silent and that even "the official Algiers press has not adopted the historical [as published] tone which it has occasionally been known to use in the past."

Mauritania Sacrificed?

In fact, one of the king's principal advisers admitted to me that Morocco hopes to be able to start discreet discussions with President Chadli's government in the near future. He confirmed at the same time that secret negotiations were conducted by "some European friends of Algeria and Morocco" at the end of last year and that a secret meeting between Boumediene and Hassan II was on the point of being organized just before the Algerian president's death. This meeting could have saved the face of all concerned--a point of fundamental importance here--because it would have provided for "a broad federation or confederation within whose framework everybody would have had his say and, especially, everybody would have been able to gain considerable material advantages." According to my interlocutor, the plan had progressed quite far and Algiers was "relatively well disposed."

Unfortunately, Boumediene's death, Libya's increasingly obvious intervention and Mauritania's capitulation, which forced Morocco to occupy Rio de Oro immediately, have sown discord. It is no longer possible to more or less give the POLISARIO and Algeria Mauritania's share of the former Spanish Sahara. It will therefore be necessary to find another "consolation prize." Rabat, which does not much like the Nouakchott regime, is probably considering a solution of which Mauritania would bear the cost. As often happens in this kind of situation, there is one candidate too many for sharing the cake. Therefore, someone must be sacrificed, and it is always the weakest.

It appears that so far Rabat has been unable to resume its dialog with Algiers. It will probably be necessary to wait until things calm down somewhat or until--why not?--the tension increases even further.

MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BIR ENZARAN CASUALTIES

LD141358 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Follows a communique from the Ministry of Information:

The ministry has already published a communique about the attack on the town of Bir Enzaran, in the district of Bojador, by mercenaries, on Saturday 11 August 1979.

In this connection, the high command of the armed forces has said that the mercenaries came in great numbers--about 2,500 to 3,000 armed men, in 500 vehicles, including light armored cars made in the Soviet Union.

The battle raged from morning to 1600. The Royal Armed Forces displayed great courage in the defense of their homeland and the security of the population of the town. The clashes reached a climax with hand-to-hand fighting. Our brave soldiers repulsed the aggressors and put them to flight, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment. According to preliminary statistics, 407 were killed and 117 vehicles destroyed; hundreds of wounded were carried away by the fleeing mercenaries; many more were killed and several other vehicles destroyed as the armed forces chased the fleeing mercenaries.

There were 100 martyrs among the Royal Armed Forces; 43 were injured.

Thus the Royal Armed Forces, with great courage, crushed all plots on the part of mercenaries. The operation against Bir Enzaran was intended to create confusion and speculation among public opinion at home and abroad, at the very time that the population of Rio de Oro declared to the world their Moroccan character and their desire to join the Kingdom of Morocco.

ENERGY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD152338 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The minister of Energy and mining research, Moussa Saadi, this morning received at the ministry Soviet Ambassador to Morocco Yevgeniy Nersesov. At the meeting, which comes within the framework of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Moroccan Kingdom and the USSR, talks were held on several topics of mutual interest, particularly matters concerning energy and minerals.

The conversation touched on the cooperation in the field of exploiting energy resources, and in particular the project to build an electric power station at (Talbit) using oil shale. They also discussed the possibility of installing hydroelectric units at [name indistinct].

The minister of energy and mining research expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in this field leading to the implementation of several energy production units such as the (Jaradah) station. The minister expressed the hope that the implementation of the new projects which had been decided after the recent visit he paid to the Soviet Union would be realized in the shortest time possible. For this purpose, a delegation of Soviet officials and experts will come to Rabat shortly to hold talks with the Moroccan side.

TUNISIA

LE MONDE REPORTS START OF ASH-SHA'B TRIAL

LD150943 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Michel Deure report: "The Verdict in the Trial of Those Charged in Connection with the ASH-SHA'B Affair Will Be Given on 21 August"]

[Text] Tunis--A 2-hour hearing, full of incidents and without any cross-examination of the accused or defense please, sufficed for the Tunis court of summary jurisdiction's examination of the case concerning the clandestine newspaper ASH-SHA'B (THE PEOPLE) on Saturday 11 August.

Fifty members of the Marxist-Leninist group "Ses Shoola" (The Spark), mostly teachers, students, civil servants and workers are being prosecuted for producing and distributing six issues of this newspaper last year--a newspaper which was regarded as the continuation of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor organ published by the former trade union leadership before the 26 January 1978 riots. Some 21 of the accused have been in detention for 10 months, 20 others are on bail and 9 have fled. The charges they face include forming an illegal association, publishing and distributing an illegal publication, spreading false reports and slandering the regime.

When the case was first called on 19 July, only to be postponed immediately, the accused and their families staged a demonstration in the court, chanting slogans against repression for more than 15 minutes. Therefore, to avoid a repetition of the incident on Saturday, the public gallery was filled before the doors of the court were opened by some 30 people, who obviously did not know the accused, and their families were prevented from entering. However, they assembled in the foyer of the law courts and noisily demonstrated their displeasure for 2 hours before being thrown out of the building by the police and followed into the street, where several of them were questioned.

The accused, who were brought into the court in groups of four, refused to answer the presiding judge's questions without the others being present. Their silence was also a protest against the absence of their families and the ill-treatment to which they had been subjected in the law court cells while waiting to be summoned. Although the presiding judge interrupted them, several of them described the torture inflicted on them at police headquarters when they were arrested during which they allege that Hamadi-Zallouz, one of their comrades, died.

(Note) (This death has not been confirmed by any other source).

The accused on bail were prevented from entering the court and then thrown out of the building at the same as the families of the accused and were therefore all absent and will be judged by default, aside from one now in the army, whose uniform no doubt enabled him to enter the court. After the prosecutor had demanded that the law be enforced, the 20 defense lawyers refused to plead on the grounds of the conditions in which the trial was taking place.

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMENTARY ON 'DANGEROUS STEP' IN WESTERN SAHARA

LD132238 Oran Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

["Maghreb of Peoples" program: station commentary]

[Excerpts] The Rabat regime has taken another dangerous step in its policy of adventure and treachery and has begun to carry out its threats to occupy Tiris el Gharbia in retaliation for the peace agreement reached by Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front. This new act of aggression on the Saharan people was preceded by an organized campaign by the king's information media, which announced that the town of Dakhla, where there is a Moroccan garrison of some 1,500 men, had been placed under Moroccan administration. In addition to this campaign the king tried to bargain with Mauritania in order to compel the latter to retreat from the path of peace by announcing the setting-up of the so-called Mauritanian Free Officers Committee. This announcement made the Mauritanian prime minister and the accompanying delegation cut short their visit to Morocco and return quickly to Mauritania. News agencies said the visit of the Mauritanian prime minister did not achieve any results. This new criminal step by the king, which defies the will of the OAU and the United Nations and its charter and resolutions, constitutes a dual act of aggression on the Saharan Republic and Mauritania which in accordance with the Algiers agreement is now committed to the peace agreement and is responsible for its implementation before the Saharan people and the representatives of the POLISARIO Front. Thus, brothers, the Moroccan feudalistic regime is enacting the same comedy and the same play which it had previously played in collusion with the Ould Daddah regime and the imperialist forces to divide the Western Sahara.

The fait accompli policy has failed on all political and military levels. Those who imagine that another step to widen the aggression and invasion is capable of making the front, which opposes the policy of expansion and invasion, despair are wrong in their calculations. This challenge will not go unpunished. If the peace agreement between the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania has opened the door for the establishment of a just peace in the region--an agreement which primarily respects the will of the peoples and their basic interests--then the new aggressive step has paved the way for definite dangers, the responsibility of which should be shouldered by the aggressor.

The collapsing Alawite throne has obtained in this adventure what it calls a national consensus--the agreement of the parties, but a temporary agreement. It is a mere mirage as the Saharan Popular Liberation Army has vowed to expel the invaders by waging a difficult liberation struggle. In this, the army will enjoy all the support and backing of all the revolutionary states which are committed to the peoples' causes.

The occupation of Dakhla and other places will not change a thing with regard to the struggle of the heroic Saharan people. Previously El-Aaioun and Semara were occupied. But the occupation did not prevent the heroic Saharan revolutionaries from striking at the invaders in these two regions and inflicting on them losses which compelled the king to seek help from imperialism and Zionism. If the king is searching for secure borders for his collapsing throne in fear of the revolutionary tide, then this throne will be toppled by the Moroccan masses themselves who have become fed up with injustice and oppression.

'MAGHREB OF PEOPLES' PROGRAM COMMENTS ON MOROCCAN MOVES

ID152324 Oran Domestic Service in Arabic 0000 GMT 15 Aug 79 ID

["Maghreb of People" program commentary]

[Text] When the peace agreement was reached in Algiers, people of the Maghreb region and all other peoples hoped optimistically that it would lead to reconciliation between peoples of the region and to an end to the conditions which carry the risk of a new explosion in the region. The king, however, repeated his old device, by which he ordered his troops to carry copies of the Koran and to occupy part of the Western Sahara, and struck a blow at the peace agreement by occupying the other part. This is consistent with the Zionist logic of expansionism.

However, when the noble book is used as a means of deceiving the people and when the principles of Islamic jurisprudence are invoked to justify usurpation, there is no doubt at all that such a policy is doomed to failure because the recourse of deceiving the people and exploiting their sentiments by voicing religious slogans can not last long. It will be even in vain to try to gain time while the people are determined to continue the struggle to the last drop of blood. The king would be grossly mistaken if he believed that the attempt at occupation by force and violence was the best way. He could find confirmation of this in many examples in history.

If in expanding his occupation and intensifying the risks the king depended on the enemies of the Arab nation--who have been defeated by this nation, which struck at their interests in the homeland because they conflicted with its interests--and if the king still depended on the support of these enemies, the heroic people of the Sahara, for their part, depended on the strength of their sons who recently replied to the occupation of Dakhla and who are resolved to continue the struggle to the end. Perhaps the best evidence of this is the attack against areas not too far from Dakhla at a time when the forces of the king were regrouping in those areas.

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Theatrics such as to the Green March have actually been enacted but the king in his latest occupation has displayed a high degree of stupidity by believing that placing some soldiers in Dakhla and Urqub would be enough to perpetuate occupation. Although these soldiers were already in Dakhla in much greater numbers than the Mauritanian soldiers, this did not prevent the Saharan revolutionaries from attacking Dakhla several times and inflicting heavy losses on the occupiers.

Thus the king has repudiated the peace agreement at a time when all peoples of the region and those who cherish the cause of security and stability felt euphoric over this important happening.

But the events which have been created by the king of Rabat in face of this peace initiative, which will continue as an initiative until the agreement has been implemented, have caused peace in the region to stumble. Indeed, even worse than that; they have resulted in heightening tension so much that observers have been stressing that the region has become like a powder keg, capable of exploding at any moment.

The region and its people are most anxious to see the process of peace, the terms of which have been agreed to, head toward proper objectives. However, recent events do not suggest this will be the case and do not augur well. For this reason, guaranteeing the process of peace can only be achieved if everyone shoulders his responsibility firmly, be they governments or peoples, in the sound implementation of the peace agreement and in bringing about the liquidation of colonialism in the Sahara.

This responsibility falls on several parties. There is Mauritania, which was signatory to the agreement and which should not succumb to the threats of the king or to the fait accompli. For Mauritania to declare that it would withdraw its forces starting tomorrow, this would not be in accord with the recently signed agreement which underlines Mauritania's commitment to the implementation of measures which would insure the handing over of the party it occupies to the POLISARIO. This would not only be a proper honoring of the peace agreement but also in the interest of the dignity, security and stability of the Mauritanian people.

In addition to Mauritania, there is the Madrid government, the first partner and the administering authority before the Madrid deal and the partition.

The matter is one which concerns occupation by force in an age which condemns force and those who resort to it. France, too, with its weight in the region and good relations, must play its role. One may ask how it raised a furor when the POLISARIO was resolutely striking at the positions of the invaders while today it maintains silence on the Moroccan occupation of Saharan territory--about which the French president himself in the past said that it should be settled by peaceful means and recourse to reason and wisdom.

Lastly, the whole international community is now more than ever before required to face defiance to its resolutions with more effective defiance and to act through the United Nations to avert the dangerous situation which is now being witnessed by the region and to ward off risks which are not and will not be in the interest of the continent and its people.

MA'ARIV REPORTS REACTION TO ANDREW YOUNG AFFAIR

TA151212 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Aug 79 p 1 TA

[By Yosef Harif]

[Text] The reprimand administered to the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, following his deceit about his meeting with the PLO representative and the official statement of regret by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, have not dispelled Israel's suspicions.

There are circles in Jerusalem who see the whole affair as a "put up game" between the State Department and its UN representative. An "official" retraction became necessary when the truth emerged about the meeting between Andrew Young and the PLO representative.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan held consultations yesterday on this affair and briefed the Israeli ambassadors to Washington and the UN on how to react. At this stage the prime minister has refrained from addressing himself to the highest authorities in Washington. He prefers to thrash out the affair in conversation with the President's special envoy to the autonomy negotiations, Mr Robert Strauss, who is due to arrive in Israel the day after tomorrow. The prime minister will make it perfectly plain that Israel will not permit erosion in the agreements reached at Camp David.

Political observers believe that the affair of the "inadvertent meeting" between Young and the PLO representative is part of a U.S. campaign to condition public opinion to the possibility of substantive contacts between administration representatives and PLO representatives. Ambassador Young served as a tool to this end.

Political quarters in Jerusalem have hinted that if the U.S. administration continues to act this way toward the PLO, it will have to consider the eventuality of an Israeli reaction in the continued negotiations over the autonomy and in other matters connected with our region in which heretofore there prevailed a common interest between the U.S. and Israel.

16 Aug Press on Resignation

TA160920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Aug 79 TA

[Review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] The midday papers comment on the Young affair. YEDI'OT AHARONOT says that the U.S. UN ambassador's resignation resulted from the misleading report he delivered about his meeting with the PLO representative and not from the meeting. Thus, his resignation cannot come in lieu of a different U.S. policy, that would show better understanding of Israel's interests.

A similar opinion is expressed by MA'ARIV. The paper calls on Israel to engage in an urgent and sophisticated information campaign in the United States, so that our just reaction regarding the attitude to the PLO not be exploited to stage an anti-Jewish and anti-Israeli crusade against us.

KNESSET MEMBERS ON PLANS TO ATTEND PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE

TA151839 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 15 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Who of the invited Knesset members will participate in the conference sponsored by New Outlook [previous two words in English]? Most of the Knesset members invited to the Israeli-Palestinian conference in the United States are inclined to accept. This is the result of a check made by our correspondent. Our correspondent talked with 11 of the 15 invited Knesset members and most of them expressed their agreement in principle coupled with a reservation--they first want to see the list of participants and the content of the agenda. Our correspondent Rafi Reshef reports: [begin recording]

In principle--yes. This was the reaction of four Labor Party Knesset members to the invitation to the U.S. conference. MK Menahem Hakohen said: I will go, but on the precondition that there are no identifiable PLO members involved. I am prepared to talk with PLO supporters. Who will we speak with if not moderate Palestinians that are not identified with the PLO, asks MK Yosef Sarid, who has expressed his agreement in principle. He also wants to know the issues on the agenda and the identity of the Palestinians' representatives.

MK Mikhla Harish noted that for technical reasons he will be unable to take part, but that under the presented conditions he surely favors participation. MK 'Uzi Bar'am, also a Labor Party MK, notes that, contrary to what has been publicized, he has not yet received an invitation. I will not go--Bar'am adds--before I learn details about the participants and the agenda of the conference. He further said that he wants the party's institutions to decide on this issue. In the meantime, the spokesman of the Labor Party has announced that the party is opposed to any conference with the PLO. The Labor Party is now looking into the nature of the conference. If PLO representatives appear there, the party will vehemently oppose the participation of its representatives.

MK Hay'a Grossman from MAPAM says: I do not understand the hysteria. The matter in question is a collection of personalities gathering to clarify and discuss a political issue. In principle, I have given a positive reply, but I will first look at the agenda and the participants.

MK Mordelchay Virshubsky from Shay is also willing to travel to the United States in principle, but will first make sure of the agenda and the participants. The same applies to Shay MK Shmuel Toledano.

NRP MK Avraham Melamed says: I will not go for technical reasons, but if non-PLO Palestinians participate and if the agenda is acceptable to me, I would have responded favorably to the invitation. MK Avraham Melamed hurries to add that his opinion differs from that of his party: Regretfully, I am convinced that the anti-PLO consensus will not last. The maximalist policy of the hawks will lead to a PLO state. I will not be among the breakers of the consensus. However, he explains: And this results from my religious education. NRP MK David Glass notes that he will travel only if the Knesset faction approves the trip. MK Glass continues by saying he will not go if the participants are in one way or another identified with the PLO. If the participants are moderates, I will recommend to my party colleagues that they approve my trip. In addition, he wants to know the sources financing this operation.

MK's Uri Avneri and Me'ir Pa'il from Shelli say they both will surely travel, and without any preconditions. The Shelli Knesset members explain that any dialog with the PLO helps to prepare the ground for the historical turning point in the PLO's attitude toward Israel.

MK Shulamit Aloni says: There is no reason why I should not go. This is an international conference dealing with three major issues: The Middle East in view of the peace agreements, the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, and the problem of the Jewish people and the nature of the State of Israel. The emphasis in the publicity about the apparent concentration on the Palestinian issue is simply untrue.

As mentioned above, most of the MK's invited to the United States are inclined to go.
[end recording]

[Announcer] It has just been learned that NRP MK Glass will not go to the conference, in keeping with the decision of the NRP institutions. It has been impossible for us to get the reactions of Knesset Members Ora Namir and Abba Eban, who are currently abroad, or that of MK Naftali Feder.

Party Reaction

TA151155 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The Labor Party objects to the participation of Knesset members in any meeting in which PLO representatives participate. The Labor Party is now trying to find out the nature of the convention to which 15 Knesset members--among them Abba Eban and Yosi Sarid--had been invited. The convention is to take place in the United States in 2 months. If it turns out that people identified with the PLO will appear there, the party will object to the participation of its members in the convention.

The MAPAM center will hold a debate on this question. MAPAM Secretary General Me'ir Talmi has said that the participation of party members in the convention depends on MAPAM decisions that the party members would only meet with Palestinians who recognize Israel and Resolution 242 and who have reservations about terrorism, in accordance with the Yariv-shemtov formula.

Another reaction: NRP MK Druckman demands that the party institutions be convened at once to prevent the participation of David Glass and Avraham Melamed in the convention. Hayim Druckman says that it is inconceivable that the NRP would support any contact whatever with the PLO, even if this is a concealed contact. He thinks that the convention will undoubtedly be unfavorable to Israel.

In any event, our correspondent Amnon Nadav says, the NRP regards very severely the fact that two party members had received invitations.

On the other hand, Shelli, whose two Knesset members have been invited to the convention, announced that the movement regards any rapprochement with Palestinian figures as a contribution to peace and as something which strengthens the moderate wing in the PLO, which supports rapprochement with Israel and recognition of it. The Shelli spokesman has said that the movement regards the convention as something of first rate significance.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS ARENS ON FRG RELATIONS, MIDEAST

DW151213 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 13 Aug 79 pp 88-92 DW

[Dieter Wild and Henri Zoller interview with Moshe Arens, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, at latter's home near Tel Aviv; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Arens, never before have relations between Israel and the Federal Republic been as poor as they are now. Prime Minister Begin told Berlin Governing Mayor Stobbe that it was "absolutely disgusting to buy Arab oil with Jewish blood." Do you believe that such a deal is under way?

Arens: I am not sure that Begin meant this literally. But it is only natural that we in Israel take the past into account in all aspects of our relations with the FRG, even though involuntarily. A large number of Israelis are convinced that Germany has commitments vis-a-vis Israel that go beyond its own national interests.

SPIEGEL: Are the Germans more committed vis-a-vis Israel than, for example, the French and the Americans?

Arens: We in Israel lean toward this view, even though it can hardly be justified in a rational way.

SPIEGEL: Is what is meant thereby the fact that almost half of the West Germans living today were born after World War II?

Arens: Yes, we are quite aware of this fact. Such people cannot necessarily feel particularly committed to Israel. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the past is bringing its influence to bear on the feelings and opinions of people over here. We remember those days, maybe even involuntarily.

SPIEGEL: Even if Begin's remark on the "Jewish blood against Arab oil" was not meant literally, is the idea behind it not fundamentally wrong: If a sudden stop to oil deliveries were to lead to the collapse of the Western economy, then the West would actually no longer be in a position to defend Israel's right to exist--and then there would certainly be Jewish bloodshed once again.

Arens: We in Israel feel that both states, Israel and the Federal Republic, as well as the United States belong to the community of democratic countries. Perhaps Israel, next to Luxembourg, is the smallest member of that democratic community.

SPIEGEL: But Israel is stronger than Luxembourg. Austrian Chancellor Kreisky called it the most militant country in the world.

Arens: At any rate we have no doubts that even if there were no Israel this would not at all have eliminated the oil crisis in the world and the oil crisis in West Germany. In the long run only a strong Israel can guarantee free access of the Western community to the Mideast oilwells.

SPIEGEL: In fact, however, it is the reverse: Israel's strength--or doggedness--challenges the Arabs to possibly use their oil weapon again.

Arens: I understand that Germany wants to safeguard its oil supply in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices.

But West Germany and other Western countries have no possibility of exerting influence on the Arab states in connection with this problem. The only thing they can offer is an anti-Israeli policy. West Germany and other Western countries want to make Israel face grave risks in order to satisfy their own needs.

SPIEGEL: In fact these are most vital needs. Since their satisfaction will indirectly be to the benefit of Israel, we believe that Israel ought to be interested in the dialog beginning now between the Western community and the Arabs.

Arens: A true and honest dialog based on the common language, common concepts and in part on common interests is not possible at all between the free world and the Arab world. All Arab countries are intolerant totalitarian states that persecute their domestic political adversaries with brutality and fanaticism. You certainly cannot tell the Saudi Arabians that they are a part of the free world and that in order to strengthen the Western community they must put out a daily production of 10 million barrels of oil at a price of \$15 a barrel.

SPIEGEL: But Israel, too, has been negotiating with the Arabs lately. Is one not supposed to negotiate about oil?

Arens: Negotiating does not get you anywhere in this matter: The West needs oil like it needs air to breathe. Therefore, the Arabs can demand what they want, today \$24, tomorrow \$34 or \$44 for a barrel. The oil price reaches record heights only because the oil states are convinced that the West has no credible military option or intention.

SPIEGEL: Would you advocate a military operation?

Arens: I believe indeed that eventually the West will be able to safeguard its oil supplies only through the application of power or the threat to apply power.

SPIEGEL: Aside from the question of whether military intervention would be realistic at all or politically advisable, what would it have to do with Israel?

Arens: If Israel were erased from the map, the West would lose the option of safeguarding its needs through the application of power. Look at the map! What bases would the United States or West Germany have in this region without Israel?

SPIEGEL: The Germans do not want to have bases in this explosive region. The Germans are concerned because they feel that Israel demands their solidarity regarding its security problems without being prepared to maintain the same solidarity with regard to German economic needs.

Arens: Such an argument seems unjustified to me. Could you imagine a situation where Israel would demand that Germany or France accept military risks in order to facilitate Israel's economic interests? For us, for Israel, this is a matter of existence. Our existence as a state is constantly being called in question. We are surrounded by states whose armies are considerably stronger than those of NATO.

SPIEGEL: Surely you do not mean to compare the Arab armies with those of NATO?

Arens: I hope you are right in saying this.

But the Arab armies are excellently equipped; some have the most modern arms in an almost unlimited quantity. Syria, for instance, has 3,000 modern tanks, which is certainly more than the German Bundeswehr has. With the money the Saudi Arabians have they will be able to find good pilots and mechanics, even if they do not necessarily speak Arabic. I only hope they will not speak German.

SPIEGEL: They certainly won't.

Arens: Maybe it is still not understood in West Germany that a lost war for Israel would probably mean the physical annihilation of the state and the people. It is not very tempting for us, therefore, when Western Europe advises us to accept additional risks in order to decrease the heating problems of the Europeans.

SPIEGEL: It was very shocking for Israel that Chancellor Schmidt said in an interview with the Jerusalem POST that relations between the Federal Republic and Israel cannot be based on Germany's bad conscience.

Arens: I am of the same opinion.

SPIEGEL: Of what opinion? Of Schmidt's?

Arens: Yes. I share Chancellor Schmidt's opinion. I do not believe that relations between Israel and West Germany can be or should be based merely on problems of conscience.

SPIEGEL: What will Mr Begin say if he reads that you said that?

Arens: In my opinion relations between both countries must be based on common interests. In West Germany, however, one does not always realize sufficiently that such common interests exist.

SPIEGEL: Maybe they really do not exist and the Israelis, therefore, bring up the German past.

Arens: I have already said that you cannot leave out the past. For that reason many people in Israel, including Prime Minister Begin and myself, for years did not want to have relations with Germany. But once such relations were established they had to be based on common interests.

SPIEGEL: A bad conscience makes good policy, this is what many Israelis seem to believe-- also many Arabs, too. Arab intellectuals argue over and over again that next to the Jews they are the ones who had to suffer for the holocaust committed by the Germans. Its consequences were the establishment of the Jewish state and the expulsion of the Palestinians. What do you say to this argument?

Arens: I cannot accept it. Historically seen you can naturally hold many things and many people responsible, and eventually you will end up with the Spanish Inquisition or the exodus of the Muslims from the Arab Peninsula. But that is not a basis for discussion. I am of the opinion that not only the Germans but the Jews, too, have no reason for a bad conscience vis-a-vis the Arabs.

SPIEGEL: Don't you think this is most self-righteous?

Arens: No, because we Jews did not inflict any damage on the Arabs in their 22 states reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf.

The only Arabs who live under a democratic regime with press freedom and freedom of opinion and who have free communal elections are here in Israel. All of these things do not exist anywhere else in the Arab world. No, I do not have a bad conscience vis-a-vis the Arabs. Why should the Germans have one?

SPIEGEL: Prime Minister Begin sharply refuted Federal Chancellor Schmidt's criticism of Israel's settlement policy. He said: "A people that bears the historical responsibility for the holocaust involving about 6 million Jews should not give advice to the Israeli Government." Bonn politicians, however, claim that previously the Israelis liked to take the advice of the Federal Republic, such as when relations with the European community were involved. Must Israel not make a decision? Either it wants German advice, or it does not.

Arens: Not the fact that we were given advice but the content of this advice was criticized. Had Chancellor Schmidt advised us to pursue an intense settlement policy, Begin would hardly have voiced reservations.

SPIEGEL: Certainly not, but regardless of how much advice Schmidt prefers to give to foreigners, this was not mentioned.

Arens: The settlement problem brings us back to events that took place 40 years ago. The West Bank of the Jordan is an area that the League of Nations had originally planned as the homeland of the Jewish people. In 1948 it was occupied by the Jordanian Army which destroyed all Jewish settlements there, killed most of the settlers and ousted the rest. Thereafter Jordan did not permit any Jews to live in these areas, as it is forbidden for Jews to live in Jordan or Saudi Arabia. Does Chancellor Schmidt really want to maintain the opinion that the West Bank area should be kept "clear of Jews" [footnote: The German word "Judenrein" was used by Arens in this interview, which otherwise took place in English] and that the Israeli Government should see to it, that no Jews live there? For this kind of advice we really have little understanding here.

SPIEGEL: Much understanding exists in the West for Israel's security, but little for its expansion to become greater Israel.

Arens: I am convinced that without Judaea and Samaria Israel would be unable to defend its existence and that then there would be no Israel at all.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that Israel will never withdraw from the occupied areas?

Arens: Never. But you never should say "never" in politics. At any rate, we must establish settlements if we want to keep these areas. By the way, there are only 7,000 Jews in a populace of 700,000 Arabs, so you can hardly speak of a demographic problem.

SPIEGEL: Maybe it is for the Arabs more a psychological and thus a political problem than a demographic problem.

Arens: That my well be. For the Arabs the principle exists that wherever the Arab language is spoken there must be Arab sovereignty. The 22 Arab states that exist between the Atlantic Ocean and the Persian Gulf are not enough for them, they must have a 23d state. We cannot accept that. We do not think it is a national tragedy if out of 100 million Arabs 1 million or 1 1/2 millions live as a minority in a Jewish state where they would enjoy democratic rights that do not exist in any Arab state.

SPIEGEL: Despite all the blessings you just mentioned, they do not want to live under Israeli sovereignty. If the great nationalist movement, Zionism, has so little understanding for the other nationalist movement in this region--the Arab movement--why can't you at least see that your settlement policy jeopardizes the peace process with Egypt which was welcomed so hopefully in Israel? The impression was created in the West that Israel is just withdrawing from the Sinai to settle down undisturbed in West Jordan.

Arens: I do not believe that our settlement policy is jeopardizing the peace process. It began because some Arabs, most of all President as-Sadat, realized that Israel is too strong to be defeated in the field. As-Sadat realized that and therefore he became a man of peace. I hope he really is one. But he also was a man of the Yom Kippur War. He certainly is no pacifist who wants to avoid every shedding of blood.

SPIEGEL: Since Austrian Chancellor Kriesky and SPD Chief Brandt met in Vienna with Yasir 'Arafat, Prime Minister Begin admonished that in case of 'Arafat's victory Brandt would again have to ask the Jewish people on his knees for forgiveness as he did in the Warsaw ghetto. Do you consider every contact by a Western politician, and particularly a German-speaking politician, with 'Arafat as some sort of crime?

Arens: I am sorry that I must go back 40 years with regard to this question as well. At that time one should have asked whether it was a crime for a Western politician to establish contacts with the Nazis. At that time it was not considered a crime. Today one would assess it differently. Mr 'Arafat commits inhumane things, similar to those committed by the Nazis at that time.

SPIEGEL: Are you not comparing incomparable things?

Arens: No, we know that battles sometimes also entail casualties among civilians. But the PLO fights mainly against women and children. PLO terrorists hold a pistol to the head of a small girl and shoot her down mercilessly.

SPIEGEL: So every contact with the PLO is out?

Arens: Yes, that is so.

SPIEGEL: But there have been guerrilla leaders who later on were recognized internationally as government chiefs: Kenyatta, Makarios and even Begin. Could you imagine that even 'Arafat might become such a government chief? Even today more states recognize the PLO than Israel.

Arens: Because we, too, emerged from an underground movement, we are convinced of the righteousness of our cause. We never committed such inhuman acts as the PLO. In our fight against the British mandate administration we did not kill any British women or children or take them as hostages. I simply cannot imagine Mr 'Arafat as a statesman.

SPIEGEL: Makarios in 1954 did not seem to have the prerequisites either.

Arens: Makarios never appeared at the UN General Assembly with a pistol on his hip.

SPIEGEL: Kreisky and Brandt say that 'Arafat in Vienna did not formally call into question Israel's right to exist.

Both believe this to indicate that something has changed. Do you consider that impossible?

Arens: The people in this country have known the Arabs for a long time and they are convinced that the Arabs would destroy the Jews physically if they managed some day to defeat Israel.

SPIEGEL: But maybe 'Arafat has realized that the West would not permit annihilation of Israel?

Arens: I think you are wrong there. What would and what could the West do to prevent such a destruction? That is the question.

SPIEGEL: But the PLO has changed with regard to other points, otherwise how can one explain why its reputation has increased so much in the West lately? In the Federal Republic, for instance, it was due to the fact that the PLO no longer commits such acts of terror on German territory as it committed in Munich.

Arens: Can that really bring influence to bear on the stance of West Germany? Can Germany's approach to the PLO really depend on whether the PLO acts on German soil?

SPIEGEL: Aside from this rather moral question, does it not demonstrate that the PLO can maintain restraint?

Arens: For me it only shows that West Germany is prepared to take anti-Israeli positions as long as it has not been directly attacked itself by the PLO.

SPIEGEL: Mr Arens, while the Arabs have become stronger and their reputation has increased in the West, Israel is experiencing a grave political and economic crisis. Between the parties and even between the politicians within the parties there is hardly any political consensus except the rejection of establishing contacts with the PLO. Is foreign policy a function of domestic policy? The Germans feel a bit that they have been made the scapegoat.

Arens: Foreign policy has always brought influence to bear on the domestic situation in every country. This is the way things are handled in a democracy. Naturally this also has its disadvantages.

SPIEGEL: The Jerusalem POST wrote that the last statement by the European community on the Middle East demonstrates the growing hostility of the Schmidt government toward Israel. Jerusalem government people have termed it a "slap in the face" to Israel that Chancellor Schmidt has still not followed up a 1975 invitation to visit Israel. Is that indignation not exaggerated and unjustified as long as Prime Minister Begin indignantly turns down even the possibility of visiting Germany?

Arens: I am not even so certain that he would turn down such an invitation. I can only speak based on my own experience. I was invited to Germany, I accepted the invitation and Begin did not criticize me in any way for it.

SPIEGEL: Did you ask him first?

Arens: No, I did not ask him. But of course he knew about it and he could have asked me. But I heard no criticism from him.

SPIEGEL: Once more, is all the excitement in Israel about the troubled relations with the Federal Republic not a bit artificial?

Arens: Look, it is not merely that we consider remarks by German politicians as anti-Israeli--and pro-PLO statements certainly are anti-Israeli. When we view relations between Western Europe and the Middle East we see first of all enormous West European arms deliveries to the Arab states. Missiles, tanks, planes, torpedo boats and submarines go to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Libya and Iraq. Against whom will these arms be used if not against Israel? West German states must be held responsible for the death of Israeli soldiers because they know what these arms will be used for.

SPIEGEL: You always speak of Western Europe. The United States also delivers arms to the Arabs. Do you consider that less bad?

Arens: America has begun these shipments only recently and in a considerably more restricted way. Comparisons certainly are not called for.

SPIEGEL: And how about the American planes for Saudi Arabia?

Arens: The Americans link their deliveries to strict control measures. We are not certain at all that these controls will be effective, but Western Europe sells its arms without any restrictions. When German "Milan" missiles are being shipped to Syria via France, this takes place without any restrictions on how or against whom they may be used. Nobody doubts that they will be used against us.

SPIEGEL: Basically it is not so important what the Germans, the French or the British are doing in this area. What is decisive is the action of the United States. But even the United States is now approaching the PLO without Israel being able to prevent it. Do you expect bad consequences for your country?

Arens: We see the consequence that we could be pressed into a new war that would cost us many casualties and much blood.

SPIEGEL: Mr Arens, we thank you for this talk.

MORE ON IDF RAID INTO SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA151041 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Aug 79 pp 1, 3 TA

[By Ya'akov Erez]

[Excerpts] The MA'ARIV correspondent who accompanied the IDF task force on its raid into southern Lebanon last night reports that during the raid an Israeli Navy missile boat was on patrol near the scene and it returned the terrorists' fire. After the raid, a partial blackout could be discerned in the Arab Lebanese settlements along the shore.

A short time after the raid we met with the soldiers and with the chief of staff for a first-hand debriefing. "This was a very successful operation," the chief of staff said. "The objective of the raid was to mete out harassment. This is an anti-guerilla war. We mean to keep them on the defensive. To use their own methods against them." Lt Gen Rafa'el Eitan added: "The policy of retaliation was action after the deed. The policy of initiative that we are now adopting has been successful. Since this kind of activity was begun, the number of penetrations by land and sea from Lebanon has been nil."

The task force adopted measures to avoid hitting civilians. Fire was opened only after the fighters ascertained clearly that the vehicles belonged to terrorists. "The method of action guarantees an unerring definition," said one of the commanders.

AFP: KURDS, KHOMEYNI SUPPORTERS FIGHTING NEAR IRAQI BORDER

NC151136 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 15, (AFP)--Fighting has been continuing for 48 hours between Kurdish tribesmen from the town of Paveh in west Iran near the Iraqi frontier and Islamic forces supporting Iran's Shia Moslem leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, reliable sources said today.

The sources at Kermanshah, the capital of the Kurdish province of the same name, said the Kurds backed the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party, adding that at least three people were wounded in the clashes.

Other sources said that elements headed by Jalal Talabani, leader of a leftist faction of the Iraqi Kurdish movement, were involved on one side, and that members of the pro-Islamic revolution Provisional Directorate headed by Kurdish leaders Massud and Idris Barzani were on the other.

Situation Returns to 'Normal'

LD151756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The situation in Paveh is back to normal since noon today following an incident during which the town came under attack. According to reports from Paveh, at 0200 this morning a number of armed individuals attacked the town's garrison and the headquarters of Paveh Revolution Corps and wounded three Revolution Guardsmen.

The attackers had taken control of all the roads to the town. However, after the arrival of relief forces from the Kermanshah Revolution Guards, the attackers retreated to the mountains near Paveh, according to some reports, the attackers were armed members of the Kordestan Democratic Party.

Latest reports from Paveh say that the situation is calm and the town's situation is back to normal.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH SYRIA'S KHADDAM, CALLS FOR MUSLIM UNITY

LD151132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, arrived in Tehran today at the head of a delegation. After a brief stopover at Mehrabad airport, the Syrian foreign minister, accompanied by our country's foreign minister, went to Qom and met and held talks with the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

During the meeting, according to our correspondent, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, delivered a message from Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Also during the meeting Imam Khomeyni said to the Syrian foreign minister: I hope that, as is the command of Islam and the glorious Koran, all Muslims and Islamic governments will be one another's brothers and act severely and mightily against the enemies of humanity and Islam; this will not be achieved unless they abandon minor differences and act as brothers.

Elsewhere in his remarks to the Syrian foreign minister, Imam Khomeyni said: This discord is being exploited by the enemies of Islam and of Muslims. I hope this will be prevented and everyone will unite in Islam, as commanded by the glorious Koran. I pray to blessed, almighty God for the welfare of all the oppressed, Muslims and Islam.

The leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution also said: In Islam the question of race does not arise; there is no such issue as Arab and 'Ajam [Persian]; Islam has come to educate humanity, and what is involved here is fraternity and friendship among Muslims. If the Muslims want to regain the greatness and high standing they enjoyed at the dawn of Islam, they should obey the policy of the most magnanimous Prophet, God's prayers be upon him and his people, and of the oppressed disciples and other sections of Muslims, so as to regain their greatness.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, also said: Islamic nations know what the problem is; they know that the hands of foreigners are trying to divide them. They can see that the shaky Israeli Government is confronting the Muslims. If the Muslims were united and each poured a bucket of water over Israel they could cause a monumental flood and sweep Israel away. This is the puzzle: Despite the fact that they know this, they do not adopt the fundamental principle, namely that of unity and solidarity. I do not understand why they do not neutralize the plots the colonialists employ to weaken them. When will this puzzle be resolved? Who should resolve it? Who should neutralize these plots except Islamic governments and Muslim nations? If you have unraveled this puzzle, let us know as well.

Imam Khomeyni also said: I would have liked to hear this from you. We also believe in this: Whatever weakness there is among the Muslims and whatever corruption exists in Islamic states stems from the governments, because of their autocratic attitude. Unfortunately, they are like servants when it comes to foreigners and like masters when it comes to their nations. All the problems stem from this. The solution lies in what you stated. The solution to all this lies with the nation. Nations should treat the governments which act against the interests of Islam the same way as the Iranian nation did with regard to the deposed shah. Wherever this matter is not resolved, where governments are acting against their nations, the hands of foreigners must be involved. I pray to the blessed, almighty God for your success and for observance of the interests of Islam and Muslims.

Foreign Ministers Comment

LD151856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At Mehrabad airport this morning Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told a PARS correspondent:

I think that Iran's role, thanks to the Islamic revolution, will be a great role, whether in the Islamic world or in the nonaligned movement. This worthy and lofty course, which has been adopted by the Islamic revolution under the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni with regard to the Palestinian issue, indubitably demonstrates the depth of relations between the Arabs and the fraternal nation of Iran. What gives rise to comfort is Iran's policy on Palestine at a time when As-Sadat is betraying Palestine.

Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, too, in an interview pertaining to the importance of the Syrian delegation's visit to Iran said: Extensive and profound historical, cultural, Islamic and religious background ties exist between the Iranian and Syrian nations; and because of these selfsame ties meaningful trade and cultural relations could be established. We welcome the strengthening and expansion of the relations between the two nations, particularly since Syria now is in the frontline of the Israel attacks. We deem it as our duty as Muslims to defend with all our might Syria, Palestine and the people of southern Lebanon in the advanced front of the war against Israel. With the expansion of these ties, we hope to be able to carry out the mission which is ours from the Islamic point of view.

In reply to the question as to whether the visit by the Syrian delegation has any special relations with the latest developments in the Middle East and the incidents in Baghdad, Dr Yazdi said: All the problems of the Middle East are interconnected, and one cannot study these problems without paying attention to the existing interconnection.

Regarding the visit by Muslim foreign ministers to Iran and Iran's policy in this respect, Dr Yazdi said:

Following the victory of the great Iranian revolution, it is natural for the authorities of the Islamic countries to be interested in visiting Iran and to declare their support for it. Our diplomacy, too, is for us to play a role among Muslim countries which is worthy of this revolution.

Tabataba'i Interviewed on Talks

LD152102 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this afternoon had talks with Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, and with Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, our country's foreign minister. During the meeting, also attended by Mr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the deputy prime minister and government spokesman, talks took place pertaining to issues of interest to the two countries. After the meeting Mr Tabataba'i gave an interview to our correspondent. [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Tabataba'i, kindly tell us what subjects were discussed and how the talks progressed during the meeting between Mr Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, and our country's prime minister and foreign minister.

[Answer] During the meeting attended by the prime minister, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam first delivered a message from the Syrian president to the prime minister and then, while expressing gladness and enthusiasm for his visit to Iran, once again expressed his felicitations for the Iranian revolution, declaring:

We consider the Iranian revolution as our own since it is an Islamic revolution, is of an anti-imperialist nature and is an independence-seeking revolution. For this reason, we deem it our duty to defend this revolution with our utmost might. We declare that backing the Iranian revolution is tantamount to defending our own revolution, and that safeguarding the security of Iran and rendering assistance in order to preserve Iran's independence--which constitutes the aims of the government of the Islamic Republic--are also among our aims. We consider the victory of the Iranian revolution as our own victory and the progress achieved by the Iranian revolution as our progress, particularly when we see that the policy which has been adopted by Iran toward the common enemy of the Muslims, that is, Zionism and Israel, is a very correct policy.

We hope that apart from the support which we render to the Iranian revolution and mutual assistance which we will have--and I am delegated by the president to declare that we will place all our capabilities at your disposal in order to protect the Iranian revolution--I hope we will be able to pave the way for complete unity and understanding between us in the context of international policy, particularly with regard to the nonaligned countries, policy toward the West in connection with the problems of the Middle East and even a policy toward the East pertaining to the problems of the Middle East.

[Question] After this meeting with the prime minister, what other issues will be discussed?

[Answer] Following the subjects discussed in general during the meeting with the prime minister, we will now discuss the same ones in detail and this is, in fact, tantamount to setting up the commissions which will be created during the next 2 days. The economic commission will study the expansion and extension of economic relations between the two countries and also the field of tourism and visits by Iranians particularly to Syria, since Iranians who travel abroad for the pilgrimage to Mecca will be much higher than it was last year--it will be about twice as great as last year--and, therefore, the possibility of their return by way of Syria or their visit to Syria will be discussed. There will also be a commission in the field of foreign policy, which will be set up in the Foreign Ministry and will be attended [initially] by Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in person. It will coordinate Iran's foreign and international policy relations with Syria.

[Question] Have you discussed the conference of heads and ministers of nonaligned countries due to be held in Havana?

[Answer] The principles of the talks not written into the protocol [not identified], are among the subjects about which the two countries are endeavoring to pursue a joint policy in Havana. Therefore, those issues which are to be raised there should be discussed so that a joint course--which I feel exists even now because when he expounded the fundamentals of Syrian foreign policy it was obvious that they did not differ much from those of the Islamic Republic--therefore, the unity of the views of the two countries in the conference undoubtedly is an issue which will be discussed. [as heard]

[Question] Do you think an agreement will be concluded by Iran and Syria pertaining to economic issues?

[Answer] An agreement undoubtedly will be concluded after the talks. I think it will be primarily concerned with foods, of which Iran is short at present, the question of cattle and cattle breeding, which is being discussed, and Syria has expressed its readiness to deliver live meat, live cattle, to Iran. Talks will also be held pertaining to other foods, including dairy produce, eggs and other things needed by our country: If they reach agreement, it is natural that an agreement will be concluded.

[Question] There was no talk about oil?

[Answer] It had not been discussed by the time I left the meeting. Most probably, however, the subject of oil will be raised.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Bazargan, Khaddam Speeches

LD152234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At 1730 today, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met Prime Minister Bazargan. In the course of the meeting, the prime minister first welcomed the guests, saying: We have been waiting for an opportunity for some time to meet President Hafiz al-Asad in Iran. Moreover, we have also been waiting for some time to see you and other Syrian brothers, particularly since the visit to Syria by one of our friends as well as the visit to Tehran by one of your brothers, during which they paved the ground for this meeting. I do hope that you will enjoy this visit, which is taking place in the blessed month of Ramadan. I also hope that the visit will be a successful one.

The prime minister then said: Considering that it is Ramadan and that all of us are fasting, the reception will be rather a dry one. However, I hope to be able to make up for this during your visit this evening.

The prime minister went on to say that the friendship between the two peoples is a long-lasting one, especially since His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad's presidency and his relationship with Imam Musa Sadr, this friendship has taken a wider dimension and quality. Taking cognizance of this fact as well as your stance against Zionism, we hope for an ever-increasing expansion of bilateral relations.

In reply to the speech by the prime minister, Mr Khaddam said:

With deep gratitude to his excellency the prime minister for his worthy remarks I would like to note that the Syrian delegation and myself are extremely glad to have met Imam Khomeyni, and I will convey to His Excellency the president, Hafiz al-Asad, Imam Khomeyni's and his excellency the prime minister's kind remarks. It is essential that I should point out the fact that in these difficult circumstances we all miss Imam Musa as-Sadr. In Syria we consider him one of us, just as it is well known he has been one of the closest friends and brothers of his excellency the president. And now with the succession of events in southern Lebanon and the Iranian revolution reaching fruition, we are increasingly realizing the position of Imam Musa as-Sadr and the meaning of his absence, no doubt, has a profound effect. These events in southern Lebanon would not take place were he present there, particularly at present when Israel and its hirelings are taking advantage of his absence. Imam Musa as-Sadr was like a dike barring the way to expansionist Israel, and he was also an excellent link between us and our struggling Iranian brothers. For this reason we view the absence of Imam as-Sadr from a special standpoint, and this is a cause for profound sorrow to us. What has heightened our regret is that all the efforts of his excellency the president of Syria to find him and to learn his fate have been fruitless. In this blessed month, we beseech almighty God to free him from the fetters of captivity and to bring about as speedily as possible the conditions for his safe return.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam added: Regarding our mutual relations, I assure you that the two countries' relations preceded the victory of the revolution and that we closely followed your struggles, since we understood well the meaning of the victory of the Iranian revolution, and we considered this victory as tantamount to a return to our age-old relations based on cooperation, solidarity and brotherhood, just as we understood that oppression, suppression and foreign colonialism played a major role in dividing us. But in reality this distance applied only to the rulers and not the people.

The Iranian revolution's victory had a special meaning from our standpoint since this victory reached fruition at a time when As-Sadat betrayed the Arab countries and Islam and turned himself into a tool in the hands of Zionism, not only against the Arabs but against all Muslims. It is here that the importance of the Iranian revolution's victory manifests itself. At a time when As-Sadat is establishing relations with Israel, the Iranian revolution is severing the relations with Israel established by the former regime. At a time when As-Sadat is proclaiming his peace and friendship, Iran declares that it considers as its own the problem of Palestine and of Jerusalem. Aren't all these considerations sufficient to make the Iranian revolution and its leaders occupy a special place in our hearts? At a time when As-Sadat is hypocritically claiming to be a Muslim and then dispatches the shaykh of Al-Azhar University to welcome Begin, the Imam Khomeyni proclaims that the Palestinian problem is that of the Iranian nation and of all Muslims.

Attention to and care for our relations and their expansion have transcended their moral and emotional limits. It is now time that we build our relations on firm foundations. For this reason, President al-Asad has insisted that I should inform the Imam Khomeyni and yourself that Syria is fully prepared for all cooperation in various fields, since your victory is our victory and your progress is our progress and your security is our security. You have friends in Syria and in the person of Hafiz al-Asad, who will constantly cooperate with you with the utmost reverence and respect.

In another part of his speech, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said: Regarding our relations with the Arab countries and our international relations, we reserve a special position for the Iranian revolution, so much so that in our relations with such countries in the Arabian Peninsula as Saudi Arabia or with Iraq or Algeria we have always emphasized the importance of backing the Iranian revolution, and in this respect, we have had extensive talks with the Iraqi brothers at certain times. We have emphasized to them that under no circumstances should problems be created for the Iranian revolution, which has opened its heart, mind and hands particularly when no problems were created for the former regime, which was the enemy of the Iranian nation and equally our enemy, by its neighbors.

In its talks with the Iranian authorities, the Syrian delegation, with the utmost sincerity, will not shrink from any cooperation with regard to strengthening relations and basing them on firm and sturdy foundations.

President al-Asad and the Syrian Government are waiting with enthusiasm to welcome in Damascus his excellency the prime minister.

Once again may I express thanks for your excellency's kindest considerations.

SHARI'ATMADARI: GOVERNMENT HAS NO RIGHT TO LEGISLATE

LD151122 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 12 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Text] In an interview with German television's Channel 2 Iran correspondent Hoseyn Rabi'i, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari has given his views on the government's present situation, the press law and the Council of Experts.

On the indecisiveness of the government and its weak position, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari said, "The government itself has described its situation and has said what its position is. At present, there are other centers of executive power which are in reality doing some of the work which should be done by the government. This was necessary at first because of the particular state in which the country found itself, but now they should gradually hand over executive work to the government, so that the latter might be strengthened and speak from a position of strength. I have told the government several times to create a situation in which other centers of power which may exist are brought under the control of the government."

The Press Law

Question: Your Great Eminence, the press law will be implemented starting tomorrow. This law, which provokes much discussion, will be an obstacle on the path of many of the country's writers and journalists. What are your views on the freedom of the press and the press law?

Answer: I have already given my views on this. Where our draft constitution provides for the separation of powers into the executive authority and the majlis, which is the legislative power, no government has the power to legislate and cannot legislate. Neither a provisional government nor a permanent government may do this.

Legislation is the special province of the legislative power, that is to say, the National Consultative Assembly (Majlis Showraye Melli). Therefore, whatever the government does must be termed "provisional" and must be applied temporarily. I myself have not seen or read the press law, but as I said, the press must be free! However, it must also be free from the hatching of plots, evil intent, ill-will and so forth. That is to say, it should be free on the one hand and on the other it should not misuse freedom.

Question: Your Excellency Ayatollah, it states in the press law that in a case where no one in particular makes a complaint, the government itself may institute proceedings against a writer or responsible party.

Answer: Everything that is done in the country must be done on the basis of law. If there is a case where no particular complaint comes forward, but the public interest is involved, it is up to the public prosecutor to proceed, but it is not right for him to do so under any pretext. If there are legal or revolutionary aspects involved, these are instances where the prosecutor might proceed, but it would be wrong for him to do so if the questions involved do not fall into these categories.

Restaging of Elections

On the subject of the Council of Experts, invalidation of the elections, and the complaints which have come in, as well as whether there should be jurists in the Council of Experts, His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Shari'atmadari said:

"I think that there should be jurists. Even if they are in the minority, there are at least some there in the council. There has been prior consultation with the jurists, and it was even a jurist who drew up the first draft constitution; at any rate their views must be sought, particularly with regard to international law. However, since the republic is an Islamic one, the constitution should conform to Islam. It is natural that there should be clerics in the council, but as aspects of international law may be involved, and there may be even be conflict with international law, it may be necessary to seek the views of the jurists. They have studied the draft to some extent, and several of them are in the council. If there are not enough, the members should go out and consult with them."

The Khorasan Elections

"On the subject of the elections, as regards Khorasan, and as to what Aqaye Qomi was told about the elections not being carried out correctly, I have also had a lot of complaints from Azarbayjan saying that the elections were not held correctly. From Shiraz, too, Ayatollah Mahallati has complained that the elections were not proper and the government must look into it. If these complaints are justified, then decisions must be taken in conformity with the law and to the satisfaction of the nation."

On restaging of the elections, His Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari said: "Of course, a full inquiry must be conducted. If complaints are received, elections must be held again."

LATE REPORT: KHOMEYNI JERUSALEM DAY MESSAGE

LD161310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Message from Ayatollah Khomeyni on the occasion of Jerusalem Day--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Jerusalem Day is an international day. This is not a day which exclusively applies to Jerusalem. This is a day of confrontation between the oppressed and oppressors. It is the day of confrontation between the nations which have been suffering from oppression by America and others and the superpowers. It is a day on which the oppressed should be equipped for the struggle against the oppressors and to bring the oppressors to submission. It is a day on which a distinction is drawn between the committed and the seditious. Those who are committed will regard the day as Jerusalem Day and will do what they must do, and the seditious, those who enjoy the friendship and support of the superpowers, will be (?indifferent) [words indistinct]. Jerusalem Day is the day on which the destiny of the oppressed nations must be determined. The oppressed nations must declare their presence in the face of the arrogant. In the same way Iran rose and brought the arrogant to submission and will continue to bring them to submission; all nations must rise and throw into the garbage bins these malignant germs.

Jerusalem Day is the day on which the followers of the former regime in Iran and the plotters belonging to corrupt regimes and superpowers elsewhere, particularly in Lebanon, should be told where they stand. It is the day on which we should and you should make an effort to save Jerusalem and the Lebanese brothers from these pressures. This is a day on which we should liberate all the oppressed from the claws of the oppressors. It is a day on which the Muslim community should manifest its existence and warn the superpowers and their leftovers, both in Iran and elsewhere.

Jerusalem Day is a day on which those intellectuals who have covert relations with America and America's agents should be warned--warned that unless you cease your impudence, you will be dealt with. We gave them a moratorium and we treated them with leniency in the hope that they might desist from causing mischief. If they do not desist, we will say the last word. We will make them realize that the former regime is no longer able to return and America can no longer rule in this place, nor can other superpowers rule here any longer. Jerusalem Day is a day on which all the superpowers must be warned that they must take their hands off the oppressed and go back where they belong.

Israel, the enemy of humanity, the enemy of man, which foments upheaval every day and which is foisting conflagration on our Lebanese brothers, must know that its masters no longer have any power and must retreat into isolation. They must cut off their tentacles in Iran; their hands in all Islamic countries must be cut off; their agents throughout the Islamic countries must be ejected. Jerusalem Day is a day on which this should be declared. It is a day on which it should be declared that those satans who want to undermine Islamic movements and bring superpowers into the arena--Jerusalem Day is a day on which these aspirations should be dashed and they should be warned that the old days have gone.

[Text] Jerusalem Day is the day of Islam. Jerusalem Day is a day on which Islam must be revived and should be revived, and Islamic laws implemented in Islamic countries. Jerusalem Day is a day on which we must warn all superpowers that Islam will no longer be subjected to your domination through your agents. Jerusalem Day is the day on which Islam will come to life. The Muslims should come to their senses, they should recognize the powers they have at their disposal--material powers, spiritual powers. The Muslims who constitute a population of 1 billion people and who enjoy divine support, who enjoy the support of Islam, who enjoy the backing of faith, what is there for them to be afraid of? We few rose against the enemy of many, a big enemy and defeated superpowers. No one any longer should imagine that some of these corrupt strata, some of these American-inspired leftists or non-American-inspired leftists can make their presence felt. The day we decide and the nation decides the whole lot of them will be dispatched to the garbage heap of oblivion in a space of few hours.

Our great nation will no longer be intimidated by these last-ditch efforts. Israel's actions in southern Lebanon and toward Palestine are these same last-ditch efforts. These are the things corrupt people do when they have reached the end of their tether, as was the case with our shah, the deposed shah of Iran--something which resulted in destruction.

The world governments must realize that Islam cannot be defeated. Islam and the teachings of the Koran can overcome everything and everyone. A religion must be a divine religion. Islam is the religion of God and Islam must make advances in all fronts and spheres. Jerusalem Day is the day on which this should be declared, a day on which this should be implemented, for Muslims to advance in all corners of the globe. Jerusalem Day is not only a day for Palestine, for it is a day for Islam, it is a day of the rule of Islam, it is a day on which the banner of the Islamic Republic should be raised in all countries. Jerusalem Day is a day on which it must be made clear to the superpowers that they can no longer make any headway in Islamic countries.

I regard Jerusalem Day as a day for Islam, as a day for the most magnanimous Prophet. It is day on which we should mobilize all our forces and on which the Muslims should come out of the isolation to which they have been subjected, to stand up against foreigners with all their might. We are standing against foreigners with all our might and will not allow others to interfere in our country's affairs. Muslims should not allow others to interfere in their countries.

On Jerusalem Day nations should warn the governments which are traitorous. Jerusalem Day is a day on which we will find out which individuals and which regimes are siding with international plotters and are opposed to Islam. Those who do not participate are against Islam and support Israel. Those who participate are committed, support Islam and oppose the enemies of Islam, led by America and Israel. This is day on which a distinction will be drawn between right and wrong, truth and untruth. I beseech the blessed almighty God to make all the oppressed Muslims triumph over the oppressors. I beseech the blessed almighty God to deliver our brothers in Palestine, in southern Lebanon and wherever else they may be in the world from the oppressors and plunderers.

AFGHANISTAN

MUSLIM REBEL LEADER CLAIMS FORCES 18 MILES FROM KABUL

BK151625 Hong Kong AFP in English 1537 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Aug (AFP)--A force of Moslem Hazara tribesmen of Afghanistan are just 30 km (18 miles) from Kabul where they are fighting troops loyal to Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki, Hazara chief Wali Beg said here today.

In the first news conference by any Hazara leader, Wali Beg said his tribe of Farsi-speaking Shi'ite Moslems was in total control of more than 50,000 square miles in central and northern Afghanistan.

Hazaras were fighting alongside Turkoman, Tajik and Uzbek tribes which together formed a total of 12 million Farsi speakers in central Afghanistan.

Wali Beg drew the attention of world opinion to "the reign of terror let loose by the Afghan Army on the Moslem population", and said that thousands of anticommunist Moslems had been sent to jail in Afghanistan. He alleged that they were being tortured in prisons, their families were being harassed and troops were guilty of immoral activities.

"Even the local employees of foreign missions are not spared," he said, citing the example of an American Embassy driver "whose family was subjected to an inhuman attitude" following the evacuation of U.S. citizens from Kabul early this month.

Except for some senior army officers, "people up to the rank of captain bitterly hate communism despite the regular preaching of communist ideology in all army units," Wali Beg said.

"They wait for an opportunity to defect, and about 1,600 officers of the Afghan Army are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with Moslem rebels", he added.

Younger soldiers were tired of the checks on their activities, such as a ban on listening to any radio station other than Radio Kabul.

A former member of the Afghan Parliament, Mr Wali said he was confident of a Moslem victory in the "long battle", and he appealed to Moslem countries for moral and material help in the struggle. He also urged the Soviet Union to withdraw its support from the Taraki government which has "already lost the confidence of 90 percent of Afghan nationals.

RALLY IN BADAKHSHAN SUPPORTS SAWR REVOLUTION

LD160802 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A great march attended by Associate Professor Mohammad Mansur Rashemi, minister of water and power, and thousands of the noble people of Konduz, Takhar and Badakhshan Provinces, who have come to Badakhshan in the context of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, was held in Faizabad, center of Badakhshan Province. The marchers then participated in a meeting held at the gardens of Badakhshan governorate.

In this meeting the minister of water and power, Associate Professor Hashemi, delivered a revolutionary speech and said it is a matter for great pride that with the success of the Great Sawr Revolution all the noble and toiling people of Afghanistan have rallied around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and defend the honor of their country and their Khalqi revolution as one solid body and in a unified rank. In return, some of those present, on behalf of their various comrades, expressed full readiness for every sacrifice in defense of the Great Sawr Revolution and the honor of their country, and expressed their profound solidarity for their Khalqi regime.

DECLARATION OF ULEMA SUPPORTS SAWR REVOLUTION

LD160733 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the name of Almighty God, the merciful and the compassionate: Declaration of Jamayat-e-Ulemai Afghanistan.

As our compatriots know, on 9 August 1979 the General Assembly of the Islamic Ulema of Afghanistan was convened in Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, and at the end of the deliberations of the session the esteemed participating ulemas on the basis of their observations in their respective provinces, and on the basis of their observations in the capital, on the basis of the undertakings of the states, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and finally, on the basis of the pure and untrammelled wishes of our great and beloved leader, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Nur Mohammad Taraki, issued their comprehensive declaration in reiteration of the undertakings of the state and support of the Muslim state of Afghanistan under the leadership of their great leader.

In endorsement of the said declaration, we all, the members and preachers of the Jamayat-e-Ulemai Afghanistan, have observed from the success of the matchless Sawr Revolution until now, the undertakings of the Muslim and pious state of Afghanistan, of our esteemed leader, and have been witness to the course of events and affairs of beloved Afghanistan, declare that the activities of this Muslim state of ours, with the grace of God, complies with the real spirit of Mohammad-e-Shari'ah, peace be upon him, and the sacred religion of Islam, and the affairs of the country under the leadership of a beloved personality who, thank God, is of the highest character and attributes [passage omitted on Taraki's humble birth, care for the good of the people]

Hence, we unanimously endorse such a personality as a leader of the Muslim people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and consider all the members of the Muslim community of Afghanistan bound to obey his orders and instructions, in accordance with the holy verse, abide by the will of God, His messenger and your leader; and strongly refute all the allegations and baseless propaganda of the enemies of Islam leveled against our beloved leader and a pious Muslim society; and declare to all their compatriots that all the activities of the state of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are in compliance with the holy Mohammad-e-Shari'ah, peace be upon him, and the holy Islamic religion; and, after its success and victory, all the decrees and declarations of the Democratic republic of Afghanistan which are being implemented for the good and prosperity of our people comply and correspond with the Holy Shariat of Islam.

Hence, once again, in reiteration of the declaration of general assembly of the Islamic Ulema of Afghanistan, we declare as contrary to the dictates of Shariat all the plots and intrigues of the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the shortsighted fanatics of Iran, and all the enemies of the state and country against our Muslim state, and declare Jihad as essential and obligatory against these treacherous elements and traitors to religion and state, Ekhwani Ash-Shayatin and other enemies of the people and the country, and consider their killing and annihilation as warranted.

WRITERS PRAISE REVOLUTIONARY PATH OF TARAKI

LD160758 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The seminar of poets and writers of the people of Afghanistan which opened 3 days ago in the light of the revolutionary thoughts of the fearless and revolutionary writer and the ingenious leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, under the (?title) of defense of the values of the Great Saur Revolution, defense of the honor of the country, ended successfully and passed a revolutionary resolution. The seminar was convened at the [name indistinct] Hall, of the library of the University of Kabul. In this resolution the writers and poets participating in the seminar adopted the literary style of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, the great Taraki, and resolved to pursue this style in their own work. In all articles read out at the seminar by the writers and poets, the profound scientific work of Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, are considered to be the bright torch of awakening the political consciousness of the oppressed people of Afghanistan, and all the participants persisted that in the light of the literary style and revolutionary path of great Taraki, the talents of the young generation should be nurtured in a revolutionary manner.

MORE ON AMIN ADDRESS TO STUDENTS LEAVING FOR USSR

GF151200 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 GF

[Speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime minister, at the Kabul Polytechnic gymnasium before a gathering of candidates for USSR scholarships and professors and employees of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, on 14 August--recorded]

[Excerpt] [intercepted in progress] I hope that the enemies will not be able to infiltrate in any way into your closed ranks, that they will not be able to create the slightest friction among you, the patriotic brothers. You, with your great love and affection for your country and your people, should educate yourselves together in a united way and reflect your warm feelings of patriotism in the milieu of the Soviet Union and act as representatives of your country's revolutionary waves as well as display your people's high morale and warm human feelings, so that you may discourage and disappoint your enemy. You should all be like joined fists, always prepared to inflict heavy blows on the mouth of enemy. [applause]

I hope that in all your words and deeds you will consider our desire to depend on you, that in all your words and deeds you will be a source of pride to us and we will receive good news about your honesty and decency. I hope your high standard of behaviour will reflect and demonstrate its true existence in action so that all the revolutionary young heroes who see you in the Soviet Union will be proud of you as the revolutionary heroes of Afghanistan. [applause]

You can rest assured that all employees of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and all employees of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the Soviet Union will be at your service and will report to us regularly about your life and inform us of your progress. We hope these reports will always add to our pride and increase our historic [word indistinct], which is dependent on the patriots of our country. I hope there will never be any report that could sadden any person in Afghanistan. Always be a great source of pride for us. [applause]

The people, party, and government, as well as all interested persons and your friends, wish for and desire reports and information that will make us proud. Try to make these wishes become a reality. Try to reflect them in action. Do not disappoint any of your compatriots with your actions, because all our eyes are upon you to see that our hopes will never be crushed upon the rocks of despair. Rather, we should always feel toward you in such a way that we can all be proud. [applause]

Our expectations of you, young and patriotic brothers, are that you will always receive friendly and positive impressions from this friendly and kind country. Consider all the progress of the country. Do not be critical. Do not look for excuses. Do not try to find fault, because it is a vast country with a large population. Perhaps you will not approve of the work of every individual in this fraternal country. [Word indistinct] can never be in a socialist society, [indistinct word] can never be in the Soviet Union.

Study and survey the Soviet Union with a friendly and fraternal eye. Look at the great glories they have achieved with an open mind and considerate viewpoint. Watch them so that you can learn from them. You will see many things there worth learning. You will see the great glories of the workers movement. You will see why the world's workers have every right to be proud of the advancements of the workers system and to consider them their own progress, and why they expect further progress. You should view that strong center of the workers movement with a worker's eye, with a patriotic eye, with a revolutionary eye, with the eye of an independent mind.

You should see the signs of peace with peaceful vision. You will see the signs of progress and brotherhood and workers' internationalism. Maintain a friendly and fraternal outlook. You must not hold to criticism and conservatism. You should be overflowing with affection toward people and with kindness toward humanity and toilers. Try to grow and develop within you a feeling and interest for the fatherland and the workers system. Through this feeling of patriotism and love of people, and for the sake of your learning, try to take note of the purposeful learning that you will find in the Soviet society. Disappoint your enemies.

We are always at your service, at the service of your families in our beloved Afghanistan, at the service of your people and at the service of your beloved homeland. [applause] Whatever you may have in mind, whatever suggestions you might have, whatever you might wish--if it is within our capabilities--tell us and inform us and consider yourselves our beloved and endearing brothers, our esteemed sisters. We will never put off fulfilling your patriotic and home-loving goals and desires. As your brothers, we will always be available and at your service, so that all of you will grow and become perfect as the proud sons of our homeland, so that you may return to our homeland as great dignitaries. [applause]

Our eyes, our eyes of hope are upon you. Our hearts beat for you. I wish you all a happy journey, great health and glorious success. [applause] Convey the warm workers greetings, the revolutionary greetings and the people's Khalqi respects from your brothers and this servant of yours to whomever you meet, to whomever you may have a chance to speak with, at any opportunity. We, as your servants, and you, as our proud brothers, will honor whatever promise there may be: We will always remain faithful and honest and close, and we will demonstrate the honesty in our promises.

The red and warm revolutionary blood of our mutual fraternal feelings will always flow in our veins upon the waves of proletarian internationalism; and every speck of dust [grief] reaching our hearts will always be accompanied by your warm and brotherly sentiments. We hope for and expect glorious successes for you, and we will await your return with respect. [applause]

TARAKI RECEIVES NEW FRG ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS 15 AUG

LD152006 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, this morning accepted the credentials of His Excellency Dr (Carl Berlinguer), the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the House of the People. Present on the occasion were also Dr Shah Wali, deputy lomri wazir [deputy prime minister] and minister of foreign affairs; Engineer Maj (Faysal Ud Karum), aide-de-camp of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and president of the Revolutionary Council's office; and (Mohammad Wali Mengel Veg), chief of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AMIN RECEIVES SOVIET ECONOMIC OFFICIAL 15 AUG

LD152038 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and lomri wazir [prime minister] this morning received for a courtesy call His Excellency Ilidodor Anatolyevich Kulev, the vice chairman of the [Foreign] Economic Relations Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE CALLS SINGH SPEECH POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

BK151649 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Janata Party leader, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has expressed the view that midterm election is not the need of the day. Talking to newsmen in Chandigarh, he said what the country needs is a stable government. Referring to the prime minister's Red Fort speech, the former external affairs minister characterized it as a political speech, need to serve a political interest.

Further Details

BK151651 Hong Kong AFP in English 1622 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug (AFP)--Prime Minister Charan Singh's statement earlier today on the possibility of India revising its peaceful nuclear policy invited immediate criticism from former Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee. Mr. Vajpayee questioned the propriety of the new prime minister making such a policy statement, apparently before facing a scheduled confidence vote in Parliament to prove a majority support to his 20-day-old government.

"As prime minister of a caretaker government, Mr. Charan Singh should not have made such a policy statement," he told a press conference in Chandigarh, north India.

The prime minister had said in his independence day speech that if Pakistan went ahead with a plan to make nuclear bomb India "will perhaps have to reconsider this entire question (of its own nuclear policy)."

Mr. Singh's predecessor Morarji Desai had consistently declared that India would not deviate from its peaceful nuclear policy even if Pakistan manufactured nuclear weapons.

Mr. Vajpayee noted, disagreeing with Mr. Singh's views in the matter, that even in case of such a nuclear war it would be a global one and not regional. He felt Mr. Singh's statement would also harden the U.S. attitude towards India and affect continued American supplies of enriched uranium to the Tarapore atomic power plant near Bombay.

The U.S. uranium supply has already run into uncertainty following India's firm refusal to accept international nuclear safeguards.

CPI SUPPORT FOR SINGH GOVERNMENT CONDITIONAL

BKL51203 Delhi PATRIOT in English 10 Aug 79 pp 1, 7 BK

[Text] General Secretary of the Communist Party of India C Rajeshwara Rao has drawn the attention of Prime Minister Charan Singh to the pro-monopolist pronouncements of some Cabinet ministers and has urged him to enunciate clearly the policies of the new government.

In a statement on Thursday, Mr Rao made it clear that the CPI has helped Mr Charan Singh to form the government so as to prevent the RSS-dominated Janata Party from staging a comeback.

"Our support to the government should not be taken for granted. Our support to it will depend upon the policies of the government and its acceptance of the demands of the toiling people," he said.

Mr Rao pointed out that the new government has not said anything so far regarding the burning issues of facing the people except making vague statements about ending poverty and unemployment.

On the other hand, some union ministers were making shocking statements in support of the monopolists and against the nationally accepted policies of the country, he said.

Union Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Railways T A Pai stated in a newspaper interview that the new government is planning changes in the industrial policy for relaxation of control on the growth of large industrial houses, withdrawal of penalties on their expansion and easing of the licensing procedure for the monopolists. Union Minister for Industries K Brahmananda Reddy has also spoken in the same strain in an interview.

Mr Rao said that the CPI was firmly of the opinion that ministers who hold pro-monopoly views should have no place in the union Cabinet.

He urged the prime minister to make an immediate declaration, accepting the demand for bonus for railway, defence, post and telegraph and other central government employees; and victimisation of the CRP, CISF and other security force personnel, reinstate those who have lost their jobs and concede the just demands regarding pay scales and ending the orderly system.

He also demanded that effective measures must be taken against the RSS and for the protection of minorities, ending atrocities against harijans and other weaker sections, implementation of land ceiling laws and ensuring remunerative prices to the peasants.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK151003 Hong Kong AFP in English 0510 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Embargoed until 1230 GMT 15 Aug]

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug (AFI)--The defense minister, Mr C. Subramaniam, addressed a message to the armed forces today on the occasion of Independence Day, in which he declared:

We view with particular concern the continued induction of increasingly sophisticated arms into our region, the strengthening of foreign bases and the continuation of policies which promote and increase tensions in this area. We have been the victims of unprovoked aggressions in the past and we cannot forget that experience, even as we do our best to reduce tensions in the region.. The situation in any particular region, including our own, cannot be insulated from the play of international rivalries and big power relations. The policies of pressure and the possibility of hostile combinations make the international environment uneasy for us.

Our goal is to create a climate of peace and friendship in which all nations can live with a sense of security and undertake the basic task of eradication of poverty, added the defence minister. But developments in other countries, particularly our neighbours, put constraints on our security.

Even as India would pursue with greater vigour its policy of peace and friendship, said Mr Subramaniam, there is need to be ever vigilant.

The punch of our armed forces, pursued Mr Subramaniam, derives a great deal from weapons but more so from the motivation, the dedication and the spirit of sacrifice of those who man the weapons. The courage and the skill of our officers and men is unparalleled in the world, arising as it does from a patriotic devotion to the nation.

The new defence minister added: "We have recently had a change of government. But our commitment to the pursuit of world peace and friendly relations with all nations, particularly our neighbours, remains unaltered. The present government will strive to recapture in some measure Jawaharlal Nehru's passion for peace which made India's role in world affairs so significant"

TEN INJURED AS RIVAL MUSLIM GROUPS CLASH IN NORTHERN INDIA

BK151535 Hong Kong AFP in English 1401 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Aug (AFP)--Ten persons were injured, two of them seriously, when rival groups of Shia and Sunni Muslims clashed in Old Lucknow area, in north Indian Uttar Pradesh, today, over taking out Alam processions, reports said.

Of the injured, two sustained multiple gun shot wounds while the others were hurt in the stone throwing which continued for over 30 minutes in front of a mosque when Shias came out of it and tried to take out their Alam (mourning) procession.

The processionists were arrested by police for violating the prohibitory orders in force in the area, reports said.

Till this evening, over 700 arrests had been made.

The reports said, quoting the police, that over 130 Shia Moslems were arrested for violating the prohibitory orders while others were taken into custody as a precautionary measure.

An official spokesman in Lucknow described the situation as "(?under control," but tense.

Heavy police arrangements have been made in Old Lucknow [words indistinct] to Shia-Bunni clashes on taking out Alam processions on a traditional route for the last 75 years.

The Shia Moslems have criticised the government for not being able to provide enough protection to the minority Moslems and condemned the ban imposed by the district administration on their Alam processions.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT SETS UP COMMISSION TO ADVISE ON DECENTRALIZATION

BK111154 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 11 Aug 79 BK

[Text] President Jayewardene last night appointed a 10-member commission to recommend a scheme to decentralize the country's administration. The commission is headed by a former chief justice, Mr (Victor Sentacos). The president has asked the commission to examine and report within 2 months in which economic developments in various districts could be planned and coordinated at the district level through district ministers and the proposed development councils. It will also examine the powers, functions and duties of these councils as well as the financial structure and the matter of taxation in relation to such councils.

[Question] What is Egypt's main diplomatic objective in the coming weeks and months?

Butrus Ghali: We have a twofold objective. First, to convince the "rejection front" countries that Egypt has not abandoned its Arab vocation and that it will continue to assume its responsibilities to the Arab world and especially to the Palestinian people. Second, to convince the Israelis that Palestinian national self-determination, including the possible creation of a Palestinian state, is not a threat to their security. How can the powerful State of Israel, which will moreover maintain military bases for several years in Palestinian territory on the West Bank in the Gaza Strip, fear the creation of a small Palestinian state?

[Question] Do the other Arab countries not have some reason to believe that Egypt intends to go it alone after signing a peace treaty with Israel?

Butrus Ghali: This is not true. If we had intended to go it alone we could have completed negotiations with Israel in a few hours and agreed on peace in exchange for Sinai. It is precisely because we did not want a separate peace that we held out for the Camp David agreements--outline agreements which place the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty in the context of the search for an all-embracing peace in the Middle East and which, above all, pave the way--thanks to a fully autonomous regime--to Palestinian self-determination.

[Question] The PLO and the Palestinians doubt Egypt's good will. They point out that President as-Sadat has recently stopped talking about an independent Palestinian state. Does this indicate a strategic change--the outright abandonment of this fundamental Palestinian demand?

Butrus Ghali: Since President as-Sadat went to Jerusalem we have never concealed the fact that our objective is to enable the Palestinians to obtain the right to national self-determination including the possibility of setting up--the choice is theirs--either an independent state, a federation with Jordan, a federation with Israel, or even a tripartite federation. It is up to the Palestinians to choose. Our aim is simply to help them obtain the right conditions for exercising this right to self-determination, not to exercise it for them. Demanding the right to self-determination for the Palestinians without specifying whether it would produce an independent state or not avoids imposing a particular solution on the Palestinians, and at the same time is less of a shock for the Israeli public, which has an obsessional fear of this Palestinian state.

In this context we hope that a new Security Council resolution recalling the validity of Resolution 242, but also stressing the Palestinians' legitimate rights in the spirit of the Camp David agreements, will be acceptable to Israel and will persuade the PLO if not to join the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, at least to reduce its hostility to these negotiations. That would be a major step toward including the Palestinians in the peace process.

SYRIA

L'EUROPEO INTERVIEWS BA'TH AIDE ON ISLAMIC REVIVAL

LD151029 Milan L'EUROPEO in Italian 16 Aug 79 p 23 LD--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Pietro Petrucci undated interview in Damascus with Chairman of Ba'th Party Foreign Affairs Commission Musin Bilal: "Al-Asad on the Offensive Against Islam"]

[Text] Damascus--In his early thirties, a medical graduate from Bologna University, Musin Bilal is one of the rising stars in the Syrian Ba'th Party. He returned to his homeland only a few years ago and is already a deputy and chairman of the foreign affairs commission. Some people see him in the running for the post of foreign minister. A few weeks ago the Ba'th Party gave him the task of "winning back" the universities, the strongholds of the Islamic revival, to the party. Here are some questions and answers with the man regarded as the youngest Ba'thist ideologue.

Question: Who are these "young Muslims"?

Answer: An entire generation disappointed by a failed revolution. Disappointed by a policy which seeks aid from Islam to deal with the impact with Western civilization.

Question: Why are you so afraid of them?

Answer: Because they are the best and because they are openly aiming to lead society. They choose the technical and scientific faculties and study twice as much as anyone else. They are more motivated than anyone else in Syria.

Question: All this cannot happen overnight.

Answer: Indeed not. It is the most obvious proof of a certain paralysis within the Ba'th Party. Among the communists and all the forces supporting this regime. Nobody managed to detect what was happening in time.

Question: Why not?

Answer: Because this famous Syrian liberalization was carried out administratively and not politically. There were certain decisions to be made, especially economic ones, and they had to be realistic. Very well. But there was no need to abandon our leftwing identity, to give scope to private enterprise, to Western capital and to the more conservative Arab regimes. It is as if we were afraid to remember that the Ba'th Party and its government are Socialist and nonconfessional. Thus the adversaries took courage and the grass roots of the progressive parties crumbled.

Question: What now?

Answer: Now the open aim is to overthrow Al-Asad, taking advantage of the loss of popularity of the regime and of many of its representatives. Suffice it to consider the parliamentary inquiry into corruption. Another of the Ba'th's weak points is the not entirely unfounded charge that too many of its leaders belong to the 'Alawite minority.

Question: Do you fear major disturbances?

Answer: Some people are aiming at a civil war. The massacre of the Aleppo cadets, all of them 'Alawites but from modest, not powerful, families, was intended to spark off a "Lebanese-type" blaze, an open war between ethnic-religious communities. It did not work, but the terrorism and an evident tacit complicity among the people remain.

Question: Is there an alternative to repression?

Answer: Of course--to take up the political challenge, to understand why the mosques have become centers of opposition. Before the end of the year the Ba'th Party will hold a congress at which we will decide whether we must resign ourselves to the siege or whether to come out into the open. The crisis is dangerous, but it could be salutary for the regime, for our party, for the communists, for everyone.

Question: The communists: While you are talking about a merger with Iraq, Baghdad is hunting them. What will you do when you are one single country?

Answer: Unity with Iraq is a decision reached with the Iraqi Ba'th Party after years of splits, which are still exerting an effect. Here nobody wants to do things in a hurry; we have time ahead of us. As far as the communists are concerned, it must be forgotten that the Ba'th and the communist parties in Syria have never taken up arms against each other. Whoever knows Syria knows that an anticommunist witch-hunt is out of the question.